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THE MORNING STAR.

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The Morning Star.

OUTLINES.

The Filipino committee at Hong Kong has broken off relations with U. S. Consul Wildman. —— The Filipino question again discussed in the Senate; Senator Mason, of Illinois, made a long argument against the policy of the government. —— The Sharkey-McCoy fight resulted in the latter being knocked out in the tenth round. —— The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania dismissed the application for removal of the trial of the Quay conspiracy case. —— A conference of Americans and Filipinos held at Manila to arrange for a mutual understanding. —— A private of the Second artillery shot and killed by a lieutenant of the provost guard at Savannah, Ga. —— Company organized to establish a silk mill at Lamberts Point, Va. —— C. M. Tower, of Pa., now U. S. Minister to Austria, has been appointed Ambassador to Russia, and A. C. Harris, of Indiana, to be Minister to Austria. —— New York markets: Money on call was steady at 2½@2¾ per cent., the last loan being at 2½ per cent.; cotton firm, middling uplands 6⅛c; flour was active and less weaker in tone; wheat —spot easy; No 2 red 79⅝c; corn—spot easy; No. 2 43⅜@43¾c; rosin steady, strained common to good $1.40; spirits turpentine steady at 45½c.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 10.

Temperature: 8 A.M., 44 deg.; 8 P.M., 48 deg.; maximum, 58 deg.; minimum, 43 deg.; mean, 50 deg.

Rainfall for the day, T; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, 09.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M., 14.9 feet and falling.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—For North Carolina: Rain, fresh northeasterly winds.

STORM WARNING.

To Observer, Wilmington, N. C.:

Hoist information signal 10:30 P. M. Disturbance in the Central Gulf, approaching the South Atlantic coast; will cause high northeast winds and rain on the Middle and South Atlantic coast.

Port Almanac---Jan. 11.

Sun Rises	7.13 A. M.
Sun Sets	5.03 P. M.
Day's Length	9 H. 52 M.
High Water at Southport	7.33 P. M.
High Water, Wilmington	10.03 P. M.

A Northern museum has a collection of 250,000 bugs, and not a humbug among 'em.

An exchange remarks that Karl Schurz has been bilious for many years. A good many people thought it was a tape worm that troubled him.

Jerry Simpson says it was the good times in Kansas that defeated him. The good times for other Kansans made bad times for Jerry, for he lost his former soft snap.

We are in receipt of the Baltimore *Sun* Almanac for 1899, a carefully prepared and compiled publication filled with valuable statistical and other information, conveniently arranged for reference.

On December 24 Henry Miller, an aged Lancaster, Pa., man fell and broke his neck. He was taken to a hospital, and at last accounts was still living. This is proof that there are other men in that State besides Hon. Matt Quay, hard to knock out.

One of the sensations in Brunswick, N. J., is a 5-year old negro boy from Atlanta, Ga., who is preaching among the negroes and calling the sinners to repentance. He is gathering them into the fold, too, for they say he preaches well and prays fervently.

They have the art of cutting veneering down so fine, or rather so thin that they can shave an elephants tusk thirty inches long into a sheet twenty inches wide and 150 inches long, and rosewood or mahogany so thin that it would take fifty sheets to make an inch.

There are two Pennsylvania men who claim that they have belonged to the same church choir for fifty years without a discordant note, and they are not deaf, dumb nor blind. Their belonging to the choir might seem to preclude this, but then they might take turn about in pumping in the wind.

Mr. George T. Angell, in view of the prevalence of the grip, writes the Chicago *News* to recommend the use of powdered sulphur in the shoes, about half a teaspoonful in each shoe, which he believes will be an effective preventive, not only of that but of other contagious diseases. He quotes eminent physicians, and others who have tried it in support of his suggestion. On his showing it is worth trying, as the remedy is within reach of all and can do no harm if it does no good.

Mrs. Grannis attended another negro meeting in New York the other day and told of the great number and variety of letters she had received since her reported utterance about white women in the South having negro blood in their veins (which she afterwards denied), among others some purporting to come from negroes offering to marry her. Mrs. Grannis may only be peculiar, but she certainly shows a very questionable peculiarity in her hankering to attend and take part in those negro meetings. When she thus makes equals of negroes it is not surprising if some admirlng negro should offer to marry her, if she be not already supplied with as much husband as the law allows.

A New York publisher sent Kaiser Wm. a check for $5,000, with a request for his views on the Spanish-American war. The Kaiser didn't have any views for publication, and the publisher got his check back. We'd like to see him try that game on us. We'd give him views until he couldn't rest, and that check wouldn't go back, either.

The Chicasaw Indian Legislature has raised the marriage license for white men who want to marry squaws from $50 to $600. This is drawing the color line and making the white man who wishes to indulge in the luxury of a red wife pay for it.

It is said that 250,000,000 microbes might congregate on a postage stamp and then have plenty of romping room. We print this for the benefit of the man who persists in licking the stamp.

No person is thoroughly qualified to become a successful denizen of the Philippines until he or she has tackled beri-beri and mali-mali and downed them both.

An exchange rises to remark that "Among the Republicans pie is more powerful than principle." They find it a great deal more 'fillin', you see.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. O'Connor—For rent.
John H. Hanby—Notice.
Opera House—Carnival of Seasons.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

B. F. Boykin—New business.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. Stirling Jones, of Greensboro, was in the city yesterday.

— J. B. Schulken, Esq., of Whiteville, is registered at The Orton.

— Dr. N. A. Thompson, of Chadbourn, was in the city making business calls yesterday,

— Dr. Paul E. Tiemann, of the home office of the New York Life Insurance Co., is in the city on business.

— Fayetteville *Observer*: Miss Annie Taylor, of Wilmington, is here on a visit to her uncle, Mr. C L. Taylor.

— Mrs. Joe C. Shepard returned yesterday from Kenansville where she visited her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Shepard now have apartments at 412 Market street.

— Mrs. W. A. Lineker, designer for J. B. Laliberte, of Quebec, the largest fur dealer in America, arrived in Wilmington last night to spend some time with her husband Mr. W. A. Lineker of this city, before leaving the continent for a visit to London and Paris.

THE "TEA" BY ST. MARGARET'S GUILD

It Will Be Given at the Harlowe Home Tomorrow Night.

An event toward which many people are looking with pleasant anticipation is the "Tea" by St. Margaret's Guild at the home of Mrs. W. L. Harlowe, corner Third and Market streets, to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon and evening, from 5 to 10 o'clock.

As announced in yesterday's STAR, those who share the hospitality of the young ladies of the Guild will be expected to make a contribution to the treasury of the Guild. A receptacle for the donations will be conveniently placed in the hall of the Harlowe home. Members of the Guild are making extensive preparations for the "Tea," and it will assuredly be a thoroughly elegant affair.

The Coming Carnival.

The people of Wilmington are pleasantly anticipating the presentation of the "Carnival of the Seasons" to be given by Miss Cammie Lord's dancing pupils at the Opera House Friday night and Saturday afternoon for the benefit of The Shelter of the Silver Cross, under the auspices of the ladies of the Ministering Circle, The King's Daughters. It will assuredly be a brilliant and highly entertaining event, and there is every assurance that hearty and adequate patronage will be accorded.

The benefit Foot Ball Game.

Members of the W. H. S. foot ball team are urged to attend the practice to be held to-night at their practice grounds on Front street. It is desired that the practice be as full and regular as possible as the game to be played, benefit of Miss Norma Foster, is to be "pulled off" at an early date.

BRILLIANT RECEPTION

By Wilmington Bridesmaids to the Gray-Springer Bridal Party.

WAS TENDERED LAST NIGHT

At the Home of Col. and Mrs. Walker Taylor—Marriage Ceremony at 5 P. M. To-day—Reception at The Orton.

There will be celebrated in Wilmington to day one of the most fashionable and elaborate weddings which has occurred in this city this season. It will be the Gray-Springer marriage the ceremonials attendant upon which will do honor to the plighting of troth between Mr. Andrew J. Gray, Jr., of Richmond, and Miss Clara Springer, of this city.

The service will be at 5 P. M. in St. James' Episcopal Church, and will be followed by an elaborate reception at The Orton from 5.30 to 7.15 o'clock, at which hour the bride and groom will leave on the north-bound A. C. L. train for a tour of Northern cities.

The groom-elect and a party of relatives and friends from Richmond, Lynchburg and elsewhere arrived in the city last night and are registered at The Orton. Visiting members of the bridal party will remain in the city to-night and attend the german to be given by L'Arioso German Club.

A Brilliant Reception.

Last night at the elegant home of Col. and Mrs. Walker Taylor a delightful reception was tendered the bridal party, ushers and others having to do with the marriage ceremonies. The event was tendered by those bridesmaids who reside in Wilmington—Mrs. R. C. DeRosset, Miss Bessie Gibson, Miss May Beverly French, Miss Lilla Bellamy, Miss Fannie Taylor, Miss Bessie Wiggins. They were assisted in the reception and entertainment of the guests by Miss Sue Cumming, Mr. Corprew, of Norfolk. Col. and Mrs. Walker Taylor, in their wonted proverbially hospitable way, added greatly to the pleasure of the guests and success of the evening.

The Taylor home was beautifully decorated with potted plants, smilax, mistletoe, mosses, buntings, etc. About midnight the company of guests were ushered into the dining room, where delicious refreshments were served.

During the time refreshments were being served Col. Taylor proposed a happy and peculiarly appropriate toast to the groom-elect, and he responded in an equally happy vein.

The reception was in progress from 10 to 12.30 o'clock. Participants other than those previously mentioned were Miss Clara Springer, bride-elect; Mr. A. J. Gray, Jr., groom-elect; Miss Ada Gray, Mr. William Gray, Mr. Clarence Gray, respectively sister and brothers of the groom-elect; Mr. A. J. Gray, Sr., father of the groom-elect; Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Gray, uncle and aunt to the groom elect; Mr. Granville Gray, Mr. Clifton Miller, Mr. Lee Bragg, Mrs. J. A. Moncure, Dr. L. H. Love, all of Richmond; Mr. J. R. Henry, Mr. R. H. T. Adams, of Lynchburg, Mr. E. O. Alston, of Raleigh; Mr. S. C. Wortham, of Baltimore; Mrs. B. F. Baird, of Philadelphia; Mr. H. P. Munson, Mr. Ed H. Munson, Mr. R. H. Cowan, Mr. T. M. Turrentine, Mr. Sam Springer, Mr. Woodruff King and Dr. R. J. Price.

FIRST WARD DEMOCRATS.

Organized a Club at Their Meeting Last Night—Officers Elected, Etc.

Pursuant to call, a meeting of voters of the First Ward was held last night at Phœnix hall.

After some discussion, it was decided to organize the meeting into a Democratic Club. Mr. William West was made chairman and Mr. William Sheehan, Sr., was elected secretary. Mr. Jno. G. Marshall was elected an honorary member of the club.

A committee—consisting of Messrs. West, Sheehan, Irving and Sykes—was appointed to draft suitable by-laws for the government of the club and to report at the next meeting, which will be held Friday night.

A resolution endorsing the efforts of the White Laborers' Union, in its efforts to better the condition of the working classes, was unanimously passed.

The club has an enrollment of fifty members, and in the future will hold regular monthly meetings.

Interesting Case This Afternoon.

Justice McGowan, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, will investigate an alleged assault by Sergeant J. R. Davis and policemen Woebse and George, on one of the white men arrested in connection with the recent raid on a disreputable negro house on Fourth street. The investigation was set for 4.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but was continued on account of the illness of Justice McGowan. Both sides have retained counsel.

New Business.

Mr. B. F. Boykin has bought the assigned stock of groceries of the firm of J. L. Croom & Co., and in the future will conduct a first class grocery and commission business at the old stand, No. 12 Mulberry street, between Front and Water. He solicits consignments of country produce, and offers as an inducement to shippers quick sales and prompt returns. See advertisement.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK.

Held Yesterday at Noon—President Norwood's Report Makes a Creditable Showing of Year's Business.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic National Bank was held at noon yesterday. Col. J. W. Atkinson presided and Mr. C. E. Taylor, Jr., was appointed secretary. The committee on proxies—Hon. Jno. D. Bellamy, Mr. William A. French and Mr. A. David—reported 820 shares out of 1,250 represented in person and by proxy.

After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the last annual meeting, Mr. J. W. Norwood, the president, read his annual report, which was, on motion of Mr. Samuel Bear, Jr., adopted and ordered spread upon the minutes of the meeting. It is as follows, to-wit:

To the Stockholders of the Atlantic National Bank:

GENTLEMEN—The following statement places before you the condition of the Atlantic National Bank at the close of business December 31st:

RESOURCES.

Loans		$ 653,239.05
Overdrafts		3,091 74
U. S. Bonds (par)		25,000.00
Banking House and Fixtures		10,000.00
Due from app'd res've agt's	$365 019.55	
Due from other banks	186 466.07	
Cash on hand	131,797 53	681,183.18
Total		$1 352,626.97

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$ 123,000.00
Surplus and Undivided profits		84 916.00
Circulation		40,950 00
Dep sit U. S. Treas	$ 50,000.00	
Deposits from Banks	230 151.65	
Deposits from individuals	821,606.22—1,101 760.88	
Total		$1,352,626.97

The net profit to stockholders during the past year has been $19,677.03, or 15.82 per cent. The policy of your board has been to carry all assets at as near actual value as possible, and not to exaggerate apparant profits. Members of your Board familiar with all securities in the bank are willing to pay book value for any stock as indicated by above statement.

From the last day of December, 1897, to the last day of December, 1898, our deposits have increased $368,836.33—from $732,923.55 to $1,101,760.88. The growth of our deposits during the past twelve months has been greater than in any other one year of our existence. This growth is due in part to special deposits made the latter part of December, which will be temporary, and partly to the business growth and prosperity of our city and community, which we hope will be permanent.

The Board invites all stockholders to feel free at all times to make suggestions, having in view the improvement of our business. The most effectual way for a stockholder to help the value of his stock is for him to help the bank attract valuable business. Respectfully submitted,

J. W. NORWOOD,
President.

The following directors were unanimously elected for the ensuing year: Messrs. J. W. Norwood, D. L. Gore, S. P. McNair, E. J. Powers, W. E. Springer, J. S. Worth, C. W. Worth, H. L. Vollers, P. L. Bridgers, G. A. Norwood and H. B Short.

After remarks from several stockholders, all of whom expressed themselves as pleased with the bank's progress for the past year, and hopeful for the future, the meeting adjourned.

NATIONAL BANK OF WILMINGTON.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders Held at Noon Yesterday.

The stockholders of the National Bank of Wilmington met in annual session at noon yesterday, Junius Davis, Esq., presiding.

The report of President Jno. S. Armstrong for the year ending January 9th showed the Bank's assets to be $737,312.97; cash on hand and in other banks, $330.751.53; loans and discounts, $274,028.65; U. S. bonds at par $100,000, and N. C. bonds at par $4,350. The bonds mentioned, the President says, carry also many thousand dollars profits not shown in the report. The following directors were elected:

Hugh MacRae, Wm. Gilchrist, Chas. E. Borden, Gabriel Holmes, Wm. Calder, Geo. French, Jas. H. Chadbourn, Jr., Jas. S. Armstrong, Wm. E. Worth, J. G. L. Gieschen and C. W. Yates.

After the session of the stockholders the directors met and re-elected Mr. John S. Armstrong president; Mr. William Calder and Mr. James H. Chadbourn, Jr., vice president and Mr. F. R. Hawes cashier.

BEFORE MAYOR WADDELL.

Cases That Were Tried in the Police Court Yesterday.

James Donovan, one of the white tramps arrested Saturday night for disorderly conduct and ordered by the Mayor to leave town Monday, was before the police court again yesterday. He was arrested by Policeman Wood Monday night for disorderly conduct, but it later developed that he was also wanted for the larceny of a package of starch from the store of Messrs. Sternberger Bros. Mayor Waddell tried him on the latter charge and sent him to jail in default of $100 bond for his appearance at next term of the Criminal Court.

Rosa King and Bettie Pigford, both colored, for being drunk and fighting, were fined ten dollars each or sentenced to twenty days each on the streets.

John Stewart, the negro who gave the officers such a lively chase late Monday afternoon, was tried for disorderly conduct and fined five dollars and costs.

King Bell, colored, was fined three dollars and costs for a similar offence.

— The regular, *bona fide* circulation of THE MORNING STAR is much larger than that of any other daily newspaper published in Wilmington.

LOCAL DOTS.

— L'Arioso German Club will give their January german in Germania Hall to-night.

— Justice Fowler disposed of several unimportant cases for disorderly conduct yesterday afternoon.

— Justice McGowan was too unwell to be at his office yesterday afternoon. He has a slight attack of fever.

— The British steamship *Marion* arrived last night with a cargo of phosphates and kainit for the Navassa Guano Co.

— The Piano Club will meet at the residence of Col. A. M. Waddell this morning at 11 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

— After several days of inactivity, the spirits turpentine market opened again yesterday with sales at 42@42½ cents per gallon. Fifty-five casks were received.

— Capt. Moore, of the schooner *Joseph*, which arrived here yesterday, reports having seen a tremenduos whale off Frying Pan shoals Sunday. The whale was about five miles from shore.

— On the steamer *Hurt* which arrived from Fayetteville yesterday, were four Italians with the usual complement of hand organs and monkeys. They "worked" Water street yesterday.

— The Raleigh *News and Observer* announces that The Soldiers Home has received a contribution of $80 from Commander George L. Huggins of Cape Fear Camp No. 254 U. C. V. of this city.

— Cotton advanced one-eighth of a cent yesterday, being quoted at the closing at 5½ cents for middling. Receipts yesterday 677 bales; same day last year 415 bales. The price on the corresponding day last year was 5 7-16 cents.

— The Charlotte *Observer* of yesterday says: "Mr. Andrew J. Hewlett, an ex-alderman of Wilmington, passed through here yesterday on his way to Knoxville, Tenn., where he will engage in the hardware business. He has sold out in Wilmington."

— A horse attached to a milk wagon belonging to Mr. Mike Carroll, became frightened at a street car on Princess street yesterday afternoon and ran down Princess and up Fourth street, smashing up the cart and scattering milk cans in every direction.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION OF CIRCUIT CRIMINAL COURT.

Ed King, Colored, Submitted to Murder in Second Degree—Court Will Probably Adjourn Thursday.

Ed King, the negro charged with the murder of John Johnson, colored, in "Dross Neck," on the night of August 10th, plead guilty of murder in the second degree in the Circuit Criminal Court yesterday through his attorneys Iredell Meares, Esq., and Geo. L. Peschau, Esq., and counsel for the State accepted the plea as a submission. Judge Battle has not yet pronounced sentence in the case.

Cases for trivial offences were disposed of as follows:

Jno. Bayard, colored, carrying concealed weapon and assault with deadly weapon, guilty; one year in the county jail.

Thos. Kelly, colored, larceny; twelve months in the county jail.

Samuel Minor, colored, larceny; not guilty.

Pat Murphy, larceny, not guilty; but prisoner was held for a new bill to be drafted. The case is for the theft of a bicycle, and original bill gave the wrong name of owner.

Nancy Bell, colored, no bill produced and defendant discharged.

Scot Hinsdale, colored, larceny; not guilty.

J. W. Brouton, colored, injury to personal property; not guilty.

Hannah Walton, injury to personal property; submitted, and dismissed on payment of costs and 75 cents, the value of a chair broken, which was the only grounds on which the case was brought to the Criminal Court.

Dave Brown and Jake Thompson, affray; guilty; discharged on the payment of costs.

Samuel Waddell, colored, abandonment; not guilty.

The most important case set for trial to day is that against Ed King, Chas. Fisher and Geo. Walker, all colored, charged with burglary—breaking into the residence of Mr. W. N. Harriss last Summer.

Judge Battle told a member of the STAR staff last night that very few cases remain to be tried during this term of the court. In fact, it is very probable that court will adjourn for the term to-morrow.

In speaking of the work of the court, the Judge said that he finds that in this county very many cases of entirely too little importance have been sent up to the Circuit Court by the magistrates.

He has cleared the docket, not a single case having been left open for future courts. It is worthy of note that the court has been run on strictly a cash basis no costs being left open for future settlement or defendants recognized for costs until next term.

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers are earnestly requested to report promptly at the STAR office every failure of the carriers to deliver their papers. In all such cases steps will be taken to insure promp and regular delivery.

GRATIFIED AT STATUS OF HIGH SCHOOL WORK.

The New Superintendent Inspected That Institution Yesterday—Journal Tells of Prof. Blair's Antecedents.

Prof. John J. Blair, Wilmington's new superintendent of schools, is already getting down to hard work and proposes to conduct a vigorous educational campaign. Yesterday he devoted his time principally to inspecting the Tileston High School and the arrangement of his office apartment at the Hemenway school.

The forenoon yesterday was spent at the High School where he addressed the pupils and teachers during the opening exercises in the chapel, and subsequently visited each grade of the school.

To a member of the STAR staff he gave expression to especial pleasure at the status of work in the High School. He says there is no city in the State favored with as thorough and complete a high school department as is Wilmington. And he intends to exert every effort to promote its effectiveness.

The Winston *Journal* of a recent issue in referring editorially to Winston's loss of Prof. Blair, says:

"While we regret exceedingly to lose so good a superintendent and excellent citizen, yet we congratulate him upon his rise in the educational line.

Prof. Blair was born in Guilford county, N. C. His family came to the State from Pennsylvania before the Revolutionary war. His mother's family are of Scotch and his father's family of English origin.

On his mother's side, Prof. Blair comes through a line of seven generations of preachers without a break. His great-grandfather, Nathan Hunt, was the most celebrated minister the Society of Friends has produced in this country and it was largely through him that Guilford College was founded. He collected in England the greater portion of the funds used in erecting the first building there.

Prof. Blair holds a warm place in the hearts of our citizens whose best wishes follow him in his new field of labor."

CAPT. E. W. MANNING.

Elected County Supervisor of Schools for New Hanover County—Several New Committeemen Elected.

At a meeting of the New Hanover Board of Education in conjunction with the Clerk of the Court and Register of Deeds held yesterday, Capt. E. W. Manning was elected County Supervisor of Schools. All members of the Board—Chairman B. G. Worth, Capt. T. D. Meares and Mr. G. W. Westbrook, Col. Jno. D. Taylor, Clerk of the Court and Register of Deeds Biddle—were in attendance upon the meeting.

After the election, the Board of Education held a separate session during which school committeemen to fill vacancies were elected as follows: First School District, Mr. R. J. Jones; Second District, Mr. W. A. Riach; Third District, Mr. Jas. Cowan, and Fourth District, D. W. Trask.

Two colored committeemen, the last in the county, Geo. E. Green and Archie Freeman, were removed from the school committee of the Sixth District. They also declared a vacancy in the case of Mr. W. D. Rhodes, who has removed from the county.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

W. & W. Railroad—354 bales cotton, 3 casks spirits turpentine, 8 barrels tar, 16 barrels crude turpentine.

W., C. & A. Railroad—313 bales cotton, 21 casks spirits turpentine, 14 barrels rosin, 121 barrels tar, 18 barrels crude turpentine.

Carolina Central Railroad—9 casks spirits turpentine, 19 barrels rosin, 25 barrels tar, 32 barrels crude turpentine.

C. F. & Y. V. Railroad—15 casks spirits turpentine, 28 barrels tar.

Steamer A. P. Hurt—10 bales cotton, 7 casks spirits turpentine, 169 barrels rosin, 109 barrels tar.

Steamer Croesus—90 barrels rosin, 4 barrels tar.

Total—Cotton, 677 bales; spirits turpentine, 55 casks, rosin, 292 barrels; tar, 295 barrels, crude turpentine 66 barrels.

Installation Last Night.

The following officers of Carolina Ruling No. 345, Fraternal Mystic Circle, were installed at the regular meeting last night by Worthy Past Ruler James W. Monroe:

Ruler—Dr. S. Mendlesohn.
Vice Ruler—Dr. R. J. Price.
Chaplain—James F. Gause.
Recorder—J. H. Dreher.
Collector—W. J. Clemmons.
Treasurer—J B. Mercer.
Marshal—M. Kirschbaum.
Warden—W. D. Huhn.
Guard—W. Paul.
Secretary—Benj. McD. Russell.
Medical Examiner—Dr. A. H. Harriss.
Trustees—T. R. Post, James W. Monroe, W. E. Perdew.

Wilmington Musical Association.

A highly satisfactory rehearsal was held in the Y. M. C. A. parlors last night by the Wilmington Musical Association. Excellent progress is being made in the mastery of the oratorio Joan of Arc, to be rendered on the occasion of the Association's annual recital. Last night all the old officers were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year. They are:

President—Col. A. M. Waddell.
Vice President—Miss Annie J. Hart.
Musical Director—Mr. Ed. H. Munson.
Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. J. W. Riley, Jr.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Resolution for Election of U. S. Senators by the People Passed Both Houses. Penitentiary Investigation.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 10.—The Senate to-day passed unanimously a resolution calling on our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts to have a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States Senators by the people submitted to the Legislatures of the several States.

Senator Cowper introduced a bill to provide for white government in the county of Hertford. The rest of the session was devoted to routine work.

In the afternoon, the Senate Committee on Elections heard the contested case of Cannon vs. Franks, from the Thirty-fourth district. Davidson and Ferguson appeared for Franks, and Posey and Smith for Cannon. The case was hotly contested, the contestant alleging that there were irregularities in some precincts and that the Cherokee Indians who voted for Franks were not entitled to vote at all. After a three hours' hearing the committee decided, by a unanimous vote, that Franks, Republican, was entitled to hold his seat.

The case of Eaves and Lambert vs. Souther and Kenley, from the Thirty-first district, comes up to-day. Eaves and Lambert will be seated, as they have a clear case.

In the House

the bill providing for an investigation of the penitentiary was favorably reported. The committee is empowered to compel attendance of witnesses by a fine of $1,000, if necessary.

The bill repealing the act of 1897, which requires officers of corporations to file an oath with the State auditor created considerable debate in the House. Mr. Rountree favored the repeal of the act. The bill was lost by a vote of 40 to 71.

The Senate resolution as to the election of United States Senators by the people was passed. A bill repealing the act providing for the working of the roads of Northampton by taxation was passed.

Mr. Robinson introduced a bill to amend the charter of Fayetteville.

A bill permitting the Bank of Fayetteville to reduce its capital stock from two hundred thousand to one hundred thousand dollars was passed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JANUARY 10TH, 1899.

Bids for taking down the plaster, ceilings and cornices in the Mayor's Office, and the office of the Board of Audit and Finance in the City Hall building, and replacing them with wooden ceiling similar to that in the City Court room, will be received at the Mayor's Office until noon on Monday, the 16th inst., wood work to be painted in two coats. JOHN H. HANBY,
Chairman Committee on Public Buildings
ja 11 5t

MULES, MULES.

Two Good Farm Mules For Sale.

Also, Corn, Hay, Oats, Bran, Meat, Molasses

and other goods.

D. L. GORE,

120, 122 and 124 N. Water street,
ja 8 tf Wilmington, N. C.

JUST TO MAKE YOU COME

and to introduce to you the great

MERITS OF LIGHTHOUSE SOAP,

(the finest Laundry Soap in town), I will give you free of cost one bar with every two bars you purchase.

Look at my show window. It is chock full of useful presents that you get by saving the OUTSIDE WRAPPERS OF LIGHTHOUSE SOAP.

S. W. SANDERS,
ja 6 tf At the Unlucky Corner.

At Night!

You can't get a Doctor every time you want him, and some times you can't get in a Drug Store. So save yourselves all this bother and worry and purchase to-day a bottle of

Pyxis Croup Remedy, 35 cts.

Most drug stores keep it.

James D. Nutt, Proprietor.
de 17 tf

What's the Use of Walking

when you can ride just as cheap? Now is the time to buy a bargain in a good horse. I have on hand a few nice Horses that must be sold out at your own figures, as I must make room for a large consignment of Horses and Mules that will arrive about the first of January. All stock guaranteed as represented.

L. W. BATES,
at Davis' Stables, on Market between Second and Third streets. de 23 tf

HOOP IRON.

150 Bundles 1 inch Iron.
100 Bundles 1¼ Iron.
175 Bundles 1½ Iron.
50 Bundles 1¾ Iron.
20 Barrels Glue.
200 Dozen Market Baskets.
25 Pic Nic Cheese.
900 Pounds Dried Apples.
840 Kegs Nails.
250 Bags Shot.
100 Bundles W. P. Caps.

W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer,
ja 8 tf Wilmington, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEWS FROM THE PENINSULA

Is to the effect that our justly celebrated

Peninsula Stoves and Ranges

are giving perfect satisfaction to all who have tried them.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THEM.

We can also supply you with everything in the HARDWARE and HOUSE FURNISHING line at Bottom Prices.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

J. W. MURCHISON.
no 24 tf

HIGHWAY MONOPOLY.

We have worked the Cigar business as we have done the Cured Hog Product, and have succeeded because the goods were notoriously superior to anything ever offered the retail trade before in quality, style, and equal to what was sold for ten cent—hence our success—not us but the goods were meritorious; so we are called "Monopoly." We do however, with pride say we will sell a half million of these Cigars this year and hope the consumer will demand

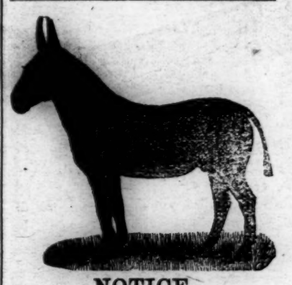
Cuban Blossom, Renown, Smokettes, Topical Twist.

The Best 5c Cigars Sold.

For Xmas we carry small boxes high grade Cigars and solicit inquiries from the trade—to whom we sell exclusively.

Vollers & Hashagen,
de 18 tf Wholesale only.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



NOTICE.

I have lots of both Mules and Horses, and some family Broke Ponies. And one of them would make the boys and girls feel like Santa Claus had come. Now is the time to buy while the trade is dull. After the first of the year they will be worth more money.

F. T. MILLS.
de 20 tf

Christmas is Over

Our Oranges all Gone,

and we thank you for the trade given us.

We are here to do business, and ask your patronage.

Our Motto is to Please.

McNAIR & PEARSALL.
ja 8 tf

OPERA HOUSE.

Friday Night, January 13th.

SATURDAY MATINEE.

THE CARNIVAL OF SEASONS.

TIME.

Spring	May Day
Summer	Fourth of July
Autumn	All Halloween
Winter	Xmas Eve

A number of beautiful spectacular dances, in which 110 children will appear, under the efficient training of

MISS LORD.

Given for the benefit of "The Shelter of The Silver Cross," under the auspices of "The Ministering Circle of the King's Daughters."

Admission 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats.

Matinee prices—Adults, 50 cents; children under twelve years of age half price.

Opens at Gerken's on Thursday morning, January 12th. ja 8 6t

FOR RENT.

HOUSE corner Second and Grace.
HOUSE corner Chesnut and Seventh.
HOUSE on Princess between 7th and 8th.
HOUSE corner 5th and Walnut.
HOUSE on 5th between Dock and Orange.

Apply to

D. O'CONNOR,
ja 8 3t Real Estate Agent.

NOTICE.

Office of
BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO.,
DURHAM, N. C., Jan. 3rd, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Company will be held at the office of the Company, at Durham, N. C., on Tuesday, January 17th, at 1 o'clock P. M., for election of Directors and for such other business as may be found necessary to transact.

J. S. CARR, President.
GEO. W. ELKINS, Secretary.
ja 5 9t

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.00; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve month, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops Picnics, Society Meetings, Political meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 11.

NEW ENGLAND THRIFT.

The people of the New England States have their peculiarities and their failings, their virtues and their weaknesses, but when it comes to thrift, to making ends meet and devising ways and means of getting out of a hole they haven't their superiors on either hemisphere, if they have their equals. There is one thing about the New Englander; he never tries the impossible nor pursues the unattainable. He is the personification of the practical, and uses his brains and his muscle not for fun or exercise, but for profit. When he conceives anything or any scheme is suggested to him, his first thought or inquiry will be "will it pay?" If it will pay he is for it, and if he does not believe it will pay he wouldn't touch it with a forty foot pole. And generally speaking he is smart enough to make anything he takes hold of pay him, whether it pays anybody else or not.

Governor Vance, who was a pretty close observer of men and of men's characterizing traits, had such a high opinion of the commercial talents of the "Yankee" that he used to say you might put two of them on a barren rock in the sea, each with a jack knife and nothing else and the first time they met they would trade knives and each would make something by the trade. It takes pretty sharp men to do business in that way, but they are sharp up there.

Although naturally poor in soil as a general thing, New England was in the early days and before railroads linked the sect ons and brought the borders near together, an agricultural section, but poverty of soil developed thrift in man, and turned attention from agriculture to manufacturing, and to other ways of drawing capital into New England and centering it there, until now she manufactures everything from a toothpick to a four masted clipper ship, has more money to lend than she can find borrowers for, and the larger part of it is the money of her own people, too.

Perhaps if the first settlers had struck fertile soil, and they didn't permit it to lose its fertility by butchering farming, they might never have been forced to look to something else, but would have continued at farming, and the East be now no more noted for its manufacturing enterprise than any other section of the country.

Considering the average quality of their soil they got along pretty well until railroad linking on to railroad brought the wheat fields and corn fields and pastures of the West within twenty-four or thirty-hours of the towns of the East, which gave the New England farmer his markets. Then the occupation of the Eastern wheat grower, corn grower and hog raiser and beef raiser was gone. A good many of those farmers, recognizing the inevitable, sold their farms for what they could get for them and struck for the West, others moved to the towns, and others stuck to the farm but didn't stick to raising the things that the West could undersell them in. The result was lots of "abandoned farms" in New England, but now with the changed methods in farming they are beginning to find use for the abandoned farms.

When the Eastern wheat and corn grower was pushed to the wall by the Western wheat and corn grower it looked, with the large and annually increasing number of "abandoned farms," as if the New England farmer was on his last legs, so to speak, and if they had been like the farmers of some other sections they probably would have been, but when crowded out of the market by the Westerners who could raise wheat, &c., at less than half the cost in New England, New England thrift and resource began to show themselves and the New England farmers quit thinking about wheat, &c., and began to think of something else. They talked up manufactories; when they had money saved they invested it in manufactories and thus helped to multiply the people who had to be fed. And then they began to think of the most profitable way to feed these people without having to compete with the owners of Western acres.

Ex-Governor MacCorkle, of West Virginia, who, last Summer, spent some time in New England, observing things and studying their methods, gathered some valuable information for the benefit of his people. He believes in encouraging manufacturing and other enterprises that contribute to the growth and development of the State, and in being very liberal with them. That is the sentiment as he found it in New England, where it has been demonstrated it pays, pays not only the men who put their money in them, but the farmers who without them would find little profit in their acres. After speaking of the depression in the farming industry, resulting from Western competition in the staple crops, he said:

But in the last fifteen years a marvelous change has taken place in agricultural districts of New England. They have found out that they cannot compete with the West in the growing of the heavier grains, in the raising of beef, hogs and sheep, and wisely they have gone to new field of agriculture. The teeming manufacturing towns demand American poultry, eggs, vegetables and the thousand small fruits which can be profitably grown adjacent to a great population. What is the result? I read from the exact figures. In 1865 the beef product of Massachusetts was $8,188,564: in 1885, $718,952, a loss of over $7,000,000. These figures seem to betoken a great destruction of the agricultural interest of Massachusetts, and an argument against my proposition. Such, however, is not the case. As I have said before, they found that the heavy farming would not do, and they turned their attention to the lighter branch of this industry, and in order to make up for the loss of the beef industry, and supply the immense demand of the manufacturing population, the Massachusetts farmer, among other things, turned to making milk. In 1865 the value of the milk product was $1,956,187; in 1885 it was $10,312,762, a gain of $8,356,575, making up the loss of the beef account and having $1,000,000 to spare. Last year the milk account ran to upwards of $15,000, 000, or $7,000,000 more than her beef came to in 1865.

In the early days of the manufactory in the East, as is well known, the people were frugal, lived close and raised the heavier grains entirely, giving comparatively little attention to the vegetable products. Last year the vegetable product of Massachusetts, the entire creation of the manufactory, amounted to more than $16,000,000. Strawberries and cranberries amounted to nearly $2 000,000.

I would trespass upon my valuable space did I continue this statement to further show that New England, the seat of the manufactory, is making money out of the small farming to a greater extent ahan she ever did in the in the olden days. The abandoned farm in five years will be a thing of the past in New England. Without the manufactory the rocky farms of that section could not exist, and there is no possible comparison between her thin soil and hard climate and the soft climate and rich soil of the South.

I will be pardoned for another illustration. In all of this broad country where would you think would be the highest acreage value of farm products of improved land? It is found in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Jersey, three States where you are never out of sound of the whirl of the wheels, and where the brightest sky is darkened by the black incense from the manufacturer's chimney. Where do we find the lowest value of the farm products per acre of improved land in this country? In South Dakota, Kansas and Nebraska, purely agricultural States. Again, the highest value in dollars of the farm products per acre of cultivated land is in the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Conneticut, New York and New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania, the respective seats of the highest type of manufacturing towns and cities.

This extract is taken from a paper contributed to the Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record* in which the writer pleads for liberality in dealing with corporations and gives the reasons on which his pleadings are based. They are good for West Virginia, and equally good for every Southern State, and especially for those which have the natural advantages to invite the location of manufacturing enterprises.

WHY NOT DEAL CANDIDLY?

In reply to Senator Hoar's speech, delivered Monday, in opposition to the policy of expansion as advocated by the expansion boomer, Senator Platt the leader of the expansionists in the Senate said: "We propose to proclaim liberty, and justice and human rights in the Philippines or wherever else the flag of this country shall be planted. Who shall haul these principles down?"

This is a mixture of dodging the question and of nonsense. Will holding those islands as colonies, against the will of their people, under bayonet rule, or any other arbitrary rule that the expansionists may see fit to adopt, be "proclaiming liberty and justice and human rights?" Is it liberty when the people have no voice in the making of the laws by which they are governed? Is it justice when the people have no voice in making the laws that tax them and take from them their earnings to run the governmental machine? Is it human rights when those people are told by an alien military power to stand aside and be subjected to the will of the bayonet wielder? The only difference between this kind of rule and Spanish rule is that the people would have a change of masters, the latter possibly being a little more considerate and humane than the former.

It is nonsense to ask who is going to "pull down" the principles of "liberty, justice and human rights" which the expansionists prate about. What the anti-expansionist demands is not that these principles shall be "pulled down," but that this Government as their exemplar live honestly up to them.

But if it be the purpose to "proclaim liberty, justice and human rights to the Filipinos" why all this dodging, this subterfuge, this quibbling? Why not be candid, deal squarely and say how they propose to do that? and how they propose to govern those people, in whom we are taking such a paternal interest? In view of the strained condition of affairs at Iloilo. the President is quoted as saying that he believed "the Filipinos will become less suspicious when they understand more fully the intentions of this country, and that careful work on the part of prudent officials will convince the Filipinos of the earnestness of the United States and of the purpose of this Government to protect their lives and property," This sounds well but it is the sheerest evasion and quibbling after all. Why does not the President say what this Government intends to do, and thus remove the fears and doubts of the Filipinos, who he believes would become less suspicious when they fully understood our intentions? How can they understand our intentions, when declaring those intentions is studiously avoided, and the Filipinos are not given the slightest official assurance as to what their future is to be? They don't need anybody to "protect their lives and property" for having smashed Spanish power they can take care of themselves, unless they hold them subject to attack by their late allies —the Americans.

Just a little bit of candor would go a long way in unravelling the tangled ball over there. Let the President declare that it is the purpose of this Government to treat the Philippines as Cuba is to be treated, that is to aid the people who have succeeded with our assistance in throwing off the Spanish yoke, to establish a stable government and when that's done turn the government over to them and if need be under an American protectorate. This would remove all doubts, and leave no further ground for the Filipinos to regard the course of this Government with suspicion, and look upon us as enemies instead of friends.

THE STATE'S DEBT AND INVESTMENTS.

We publish the following statement of the State's debt and investments, as we find it in the Raleigh *Post*, taken from an advance sheet of Treasurer Worth's biennial report:

THE STATE'S DEBT.

The interest-bearing bonded debt of the State stands at present as follows:	
Four per cent. consolidated bonds (due 1910)	$3,370,850
Six per cent. N. C. R. R. construction bonds (due 1919)	2,720,000
Non-interest old bonds, funadable into four per cent.	240,920
Total	$6,331,770

The interest is payable on the four per cent. bonds in January and July, and on the six per cent. bonds in April and October.

The interest on the four per cent. bonds is paid out of the taxes levied for that purpose, while the interest on the six per cent. bonds is provided for out of the dividends from the State's stock in the North Carolina Railroad Company.

The annual interest is as follows:

On four per cent. bonds (due January and July)	$134,834
On six per cent. bonds (due April and October)	163,200
Total annual interest	$298,034

Under the act to "Compromise, Commute and Settle the State debt," $3,370,850 new four per cent. bonds have been issued in exchange for the old valid debt. To complete the work begun in this line will require $240,920 more to carry the new debt to its utmost possible limit, $3,615,770.

The time in which this may be done expires January 1, 1899.

INVESTMENTS.

The State holds, as an investment, 30,022 shares of stock in the North Carolina Railroad Company, 12,666 shares of stock in the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad Company, and $136,750 in the new four per cent. consolidated bonds.

The State Board of Education holds, as an investment, $143,250 of the four per cent. and $2,000 of the six per cent. bonds.

INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS.

The annual income to the State from its stock in the N. C. R. R. Co. has been under the old lease	$180,012
Is now under new lease	195,013
Is to be ninety-four years under new lease	$10,014
From stock in A. and N. C. R. R., average	25,332
Total	$610,371

Discovered By a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made, and that, too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking the first dose that she slept all night, and with two bottles has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hammick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottle free at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store. Regular size 50c and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed. †

To the Public.

We are authorized to guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and if not satisfactory to refund the money to the purchaser. There is no better medicine made for la grippe, colds and whooping cough. Price, 25c. and 50c. per bottle. Try it. R. R. BELLAMY. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Salisbury *Sun*: It was reported on the street here to day that a big wreck had occurred in Tennessee last night, on the Knoxville & Ohio division of the Southern. The report was that two freight trains one a double-header, had collided. Engineer Maxey, the oldest engineer on the road, and six other people reported killed. The trains caught on fire and were partly consumed.

— Asheboro *Courier*: While three of Mr. Zebedee Hinshaw's sons were out hunting on Thursday before Christmas, they engaged in a scuffle, one of them having thrown his gun on a brush pile. While scuffling the dogs started a rabbit, when the elder boy suggested that they go kill the rabbit. The boy who had laid his gun on the brush pile took hold of the gun near the muzzle and the hammer struck something and caused it to go off. The entire load struck the boy in the right side just below the ribs, killing him instantly. The name of the unfortunate young man was "Biddie" Hinshaw and he was about 16 years old. —— On Friday before Christmas Denny All red living near Gray Chapel, while cutting a tree was killed almost instantly by a falling limb.

— Raleigh *News and Obesrver:* Mr J. R. Brooks, who killed the negro at Hamlet, surrended himself to Sheriff Wright Monday morning and he is now in Rockingham jail. Just before the election it will be remembered that a negro insulted Mr. Brooks in a store at Hamlet, and made at attack upon him, and Mr. Brooks shot him while he was making the attack. There are now five mem in Rockingham jail charged with murder. —— A freight engine was stolen from theNorfolk and Western Railway yard at Winston Monday morning. The thief was a white man and he pulled the throttle wide open and ran several miles when the steam became exhaust and the engine stopped. He left the engine with the throttle open. The yard master here took an engine and went after the one stolen. When he reached it he found that in ten minutes sufficient steam would have gathered to start the engine and he does not know how far it would have run or the damage that might have been done. Officers have been looking for the thief since yesterday, but they have not been able to get any trace of him.

TWINKLINGS.

— Interviewer—"Do you feel the effects of the war tax?" Druggist—"My customers do."

— "Cousin Josephine hides her deafness with great tact." "How?" "She talks all the time."

— Next to it: "Your husband doesn't smoke, Mrs. Price?" "No; but he sometimes fumes."—*Chicago Record.*

— Tom—"I see by the papers that the Queen of England says she likes American girls." Dick—"Indeed? Well, there are others."—*Town Topics.*

— "Jane, did you break this valuable China plate?" "Yes'm. You were taken in over that plate, mum, It's a weak 'un. It broke the fourth time I dropped it!"

— "Who is the happier, a man who has 100,000 pounds or one who has seven daughters?" Rabbi—"The latter." "Why?" Rabbi—"The man with 100,000 pounds wants more; the other doesn't."

— Stage Manager (to lessee of the theatre)—"Our scene-shifter wants a holiday. He says he hasn't been away for three years." Lessee—"Well, tell him he cannot have one. He gets change of scene enough for anybody."

— Photographer — "Great Scot, man! try and look happy and cheerful." Customer—"I daren't. This photograph is for my wife, who is away on a visit. She would come back to-morrow if I looked happy and cheerful."

— She's All Right: Friend—"You told me you had joined the Audubon Society, yet your new hat is trimmed almost entirely with birds and birds' plumage!" The Wearer of the Hat—"Yes; but, you see, these birds were killed before I joined the society."—*Puck.*

— "Miss Strutt," said a young man to an acquaintance with whom he was taking a walk one evening, "I hope this cigarrette will not be offensive to you?" "Not at all, Sir," she replied slowly and with emphasis, "unless you light it." And not a word was spoken for the next half hour.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Some Confederate camps are protesting against the Butler bill to pension Confederate soldiers. Of course there is no harm in protesting except that it seems to indicate that somebody is taking Butler seriously.—*Richmond Times, Dem.*

—— So far as we have seen not a Southern paper has had a good word for Buzzy Butler's bill to pension ex-Confederates. Buzzy only exposed his own caliber when he thought to gain a little popularity in the South by introducing such a bill.—*Louisville Courier-Journal, Dem.*

—— If Senator Pettigrew is right in saying that the North is aroused against the trust why is it that McKinley's Attorney General permits the anti-trust law to remain a dead letter on the statute books while the trust multiply and fatten off the public at an unprecedented rate?—*Louisville Dispatch, Dem.*

—— In response to an inquiry from the House the War Department has submitted estimates showing that whereas an army of 100,500 would cost $24,000 000 for pay of officers and men, a force of 80,000, proposed in the Hay substitute for the Hull bill, would cost $28,000,000. By extending this method of figuring, the department experts mighty easily arrive at the conclusion that an army of half a million men or so wouldn't cost the country a red cent.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

Yellow Jaundice Cured.

Suffering humanity should be supplied with every means possible for its relief. It is with pleasure we publish the following: "This is to certify that I was a terrible sufferer from Yellow Jaundice for over six months, and was treated by some of the best physicians in our city and all to no avail. Dr. Bell, our druggist, recommended Electric Bitters; and after taking two bottles, I was entirely cured. I now take pleasure in recommending them to any person suffering from the terrible malady. I am gratefully yours, M. A. Hogarty, Lexington, Ky."

Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WHITE HOUSE MINSTRELS.

A Performance That Was Given by Willie and Tad Lincoln.

In St. Nicholas is a paper by Julia Taft Bayne on "Willie and Tad Lincoln," who were playmates of Mrs. Bayne's brother. Mrs. Bayne gives the following picture of one of their pranks: I went to the White House. As I approached I saw that it was standing indeed, but I noticed a strange grin on the face of an orderly holding some horses. Some soldiers lounging near also wore the same grin, which was intensified on the countenance of a negro coming down the walk, and this wild grin rippled and spread like a wave as I went on—orderlies, soldiers, doorkeepers, all wore that peculiar smile. I asked where the boys were. "Up stairs, miss," the man said, and I heard him chuckle as he turned away. As I came along the upper corridor Tad appeared.

"Oh, Julia, come and see our circus!" he cried when he saw me. "We've got a circus in the attic. We're minstrels. I've got to be blacked up, and Willie can't get his dress on; it's too big. Pin it up, will you? Hurry!"

I took a horrified survey and said: "A circus! Does the president know it?"

"Oh, yes, he knows it," said Tad. "He doesn't care. He's got some general or other in there. Come on, hurry!"

Willie was struggling with the full, long skirt and flounces of a lilac silk I had seen Mrs. Lincoln wear at an afternoon reception, while Budd wore a ruffled morning wrapper which he was pinning up in billowy festoons.

When the boys were nearly ready to go before their "audience," Tad began singing at the top of his voice, "Old Abe Lincoln came out of the Wilderness."

"Hush!" said Budd. "The president will hear you."

"I don't care if pa does hear, and he don't care either," said Tad. "We've got to sing that in the show." And I think he did. But some time after, as Tad was singing a campaign song at our house about "Old Abe splitting rails," Willie asked my mother: "Mrs. Taft, ought Tad to sing that song? Isn't it disrespectful to pa?" Tad kicked the chair, as he always did when displeased, and said, "Everybody in this world knows pa used to split rails."

Mamma explained why she thought it in bad taste, and Tad said, "Well, I'll sing about 'John Brown's Body,' then." He always obeyed my mother, though generally so headstrong.

I was at their "circus" only a short time. A curtain of sheets pinned together was stretched across one side of the attic. Their extensive "repertory" was somewhat mixed, and they did not keep very closely to the programme. Tad as the "Black Statue" was a great success. Every one who paid 1 cent went in, I think, though it said "5 cents" on the bill. Servants, orderlies, soldiers, strangers, came and went all day.

THE MARINE ENGINEER.

An Officer With Vast Responsibilities Who Seldom Gets Credit.

From the time, less than 60 years ago, when the first steam vessel crossed the Atlantic the evolution of the marine engineer has been rapid, but he is the one class of marine craftsman that, above all others, has kept pace with the developments of this fast speeding age, and he stands today the most finished product of a century that has created more new types and more new occupations than any that has preceded it. The marine engineer today is more important than any deck officer, but his importance is as little recognized by the nonseafaring man as his identity is concealed from the view of those who travel in ships. Down in the bowels of the vessel, he controls not only the propulsion, but the steering, lighting, pumping, anchoring, ventilation of the modern marine structure, and on the warship he is even responsible for the manipulation of heavy guns. The eyes that steer the ship are those of the officer of the watch, but the brain that guides the ship to her destination and regulates her internal economy is the brain of the marine engineer. His is the real responsibility, and, we are afraid, his is the least share of the honor that is given to those who serve their country or their employers with courage and devotion on the sea.

All the world heard of the gallantry of Captain Kane of the Calliope in working his ship out of the Samoa anchorage in the teeth of a cyclone. Who heard of the struggle of the engineer officers with the machinery down below, and how many know even the names of them?—Pall Mall Gazette.

Honest Failures.

No greater opportunity is afforded the commercial man to exemplify the amenities of business than in a case of distress of his fellow man who has honestly failed in business. I say honestly failed because there are many such failures. These are the times when the commercial vultures descend beside the Christian Samaritan, one as the commercial gravedigger, the other as the physician with the balm of fellowship and brotherhood. The first will try to squeeze the lifeblood, but the second will stand and demand that, although it is stipulated in the bond that a pound of flesh shall be forfeited, one extra ounce of blood will cause the loss of that which he might have received. Swedenborg said, "Charity itself consists in acting justly and faithfully in whatever office, business and employment a person is engaged in."—Hardware.

An Old Proverb.

The proverb, "Necessity is the mother of invention," can hardly be traced to one independent source. The idea was expressed by Persius, the Roman satirist, about 60 A. D. and is found in the precise form now quoted in Richard Franck's "Northern Memoirs" (printed in London in 1694) and in various later English writers.

— Walter (as a gentle hint)—"You've forgotten something, sir." Mr. Grabbit—"Have I? You're an honest fellow. Give it to me."

How to Prevent Pneumonia.

You are perhaps aware that pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of la grippe. During the epidemic of la grippe a few years ago when so many cases resulted in pneumonia, it was observed that the attack was never followed by that disease when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was used. It counteracts any tendency of a cold or la grippe to result in that dangerous disease. It is the best remedy in the world for bad colds and la grippe. Every bottle warranted. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

La Grippe Successfully Treated.

"I have just recovered from the second attack of la grippe this year," says Mr. James A. Jones, publisher of the *Leader*, Mexia, Tex. "In the latter case I used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and I think with considerable success, only being in bed a little over two days against ten days for the former attack. The second attack I am satisfied would have been equally as bad as the first but for the use of this remedy as I had to go to bed in about six hours after being 'struck' with it, while in the first case I was able to attend to business about two days before getting 'down.'" For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

GREATEST OF COLONIZERS.

Much of the Earth Owes Its Settlement to the Finding of Gold.

It has been well said that gold is the greatest of colonizers, and this has proved especially true in the last half of the present century. To what lone regions the footsteps of man were attracted in the earliest times by the discovery of gold we may not know, but within the memory of living men great regions of the earth's surface have owed their settlement and occupation solely to the finding by search or accident of a few shining particles in the earth.

California was a remote and outlying province of Mexico, inhabited by Indians, gathered in missions or scattered abroad, and cattle barons and their dependents, visited by a few ships each year in search of a freight of hides, when the picking up of a few grains of gold in the banks of a mill race called the gold seekers from the four quarters of the earth and transformed a wilderness into a populous empire.

Australia was a corner of the earth selected on account of its remoteness from their former home as a place of banishment for British criminals when the gleam of gold illuminated it and filled the distant harbors with sails and their shores with cities.

South Africa might have remained forever a grassy waste, the home of savages contending with the Boers and the British for the possession of illimitable pastures, had not gold called the miner and those who follow him to build Johannesburg.—Kansas City Times.

Babies Thrive On It.

Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk.

LITTLE BOOK "INFANT HEALTH" SENT FREE, Should be in Every House.

N.Y. CONDENSED MILK CO. NEW YORK.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged. The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—		
2 ℔ Jute	7 @	7¼
Standard	7½@	7¾
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ℔ ℔	12 @	12½
Sides ℔ ℔	@	8
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6½@	6¼
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ℔ ℔	5½@	5¾
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6 @	6¼
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	@	1 10
New New York, each	@	1 20
New City, each	@	1 10
BEESWAX ℔ ℔	@	22
BRICKS—		
Wilmington ℔ M	5 00 @	7 00
Northern	9 00 @	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15 @	18
Northern	20 @	25
CORN MEAL—		
Per bushel, in sacks	45 @	47
Virginia Meal	47 @	50
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle	75 @	80
CANDLES—℔ ℔—		
Sperm	18 @	25
Adamantine	8 @	11
CHEESE—℔ ℔—		
Northern Factory	10½@	11½
Dairy Cream	@	11
State	@	10½
COFFEE—℔ ℔—		
Laguyra	12 @	16
Rio	7½@	10
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard	@	6½
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18 @	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	16 @	17
FISH—		
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl.	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl.	8 00 @	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 75 @	4 00
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	@	3 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00 @	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5 @	10
" Extra	4 35 @	4 50
FLOUR—℔ ℔—		
Low grade	@	3 00
Choice	@	3 50
Straights	3 75 @	4 00
First Patent	4 50 @	5 00
GLUE—℔ ℔	7½@	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bgs—White	@	50
Car-load, in brgs—White	@	46
Oats, from store	40 @	45
Oats, Rust Proof	40 @	45
Cow Peas	20 @	75
HIDES—℔ ℔—		
Green salted	@	6½
Dry flint	@	10
Dry salt	@	9
HAY ℔ 100 lbs		
Clover Hay	50 @	75
Rice Straw	40 @	45
Eastern	@	75
Western	@	75
North River	@	75
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	1½@	2
LARD, ℔ ℔—		
Northern	5 @	7
North Carolina	6 @	10½
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15 @	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M ft—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00 @	20 00
Rough edge Plank	15 00 @	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00 @	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES ℔ gallon—		
Barbadoes, in hogshead	@	25
Barbadoes, in barrels	@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads	@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels	@	28
Sugar House, in hogsheads	12 @	14
Sugar House, in barrels	14 @	15
Syrup, in barrels	12 @	15
NAILS, ℔ keg. Cut, 60d basis	1 60 @	1 65
PORK, ℔ barrel—		
City Mess	10 50 @	11 00
Rump	10 50 @	11 00
Prime	@	10 50
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10 @	22
SALT, ℔ sack, Alum	@	1 10
Liverpool	75 @	80
American	70 @	75
On 192 ℔ Sacks	@	67½
SHINGLES, 7-inch, per M	5 00 @	6 50
Common	1 60 @	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 80 @	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd	5½@	5¾
Standard A	@	5¾
White Extra C	5¼@	5½
Extra C, Golden	@	5
C, Yellow	@	4¾
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3½@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	6 00 @	14 00
R. O. Hogshead	@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	@	9 00
Mill, Prime	@	7 00
Mill, Fair	@	6 50
Common Mill	4 00 @	4 50
Inferior to ordinary	@	3 00
SHINGLES, N.C. Cypress sawed		
℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50 @	8 50
" Sap	5 00 @	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50 @	5 00
" Sap	4 00 @	4 50
6x24 Heart	6 00 @	6 50
" Sap	5 00 @	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔	@	6
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon, Northern	1 00 @	2 00
North Carolina	1 00 @	2 00
WOOL, per ℔—Unwashed	10 @	15

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 11, 1899.

SCHOONERS.

Chas H Sprague, 266 tons, Harper, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Eva May, 130 tons, Wallace, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Nellie Floyd, 435 tons, Nelson, A S Heide & Co.

Mabel Darling, 112 tons, Ranger, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Emma C Cottingham, Steelman, 478 tons, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Julia Elizabeth, Sweeting, 80 tons, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

STEAMSHIPS.

Atlantic (Br) 1,613 tons, Inwood, Alex Sprunt & Son.

BARQUES.

Gler (Nor) 607 tons, Amundsen, A S Heide & Co.

Wayfarer (Nor) 610 tons, Andreasen, J T Riley & Co.

Victor (Nor) 614 tons, Ostrik, A S Heide & Co.

BARGES.

Carrie L Tyler, 538 tons, Bonneau, Navassa Guano Co.

SOMETHING NEW

5¢

Large package of the world's best cleanser for a nickel. Still greater economy in 4-pound package. All grocers. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Jan. 10.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market nominal, with sales at 42½ cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 42 cents per gallon for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at 97½ cents per barrel for Strained and $1.02½ for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at $1.10 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet at $1.30 per barrel for Hard, $2.30 for Dip, and $2.30 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine firm at 32½@32c; rosin firm at $1.15, $1.20; tar firm, $1 05; crude turpentine steady, $1.40, $1.90, $1.90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	55
Rosin	292
Tar	295
Crude Turpentine	66

Receipts same day last year.—37 casks spirits turpentine, 156 bbls rosin, 203 bbls tar, 00 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 5⅛ cts per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	2 17-16 cts. ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	4 7-16 " "
Low Middling	4 17-16 " "
Middling	5⅛ " "
Good Middling	5 13-16 " "

Same day last year middling 5 7-16c.

Receipts—677 bales; same day last year, 415.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS — North Carolina — Prime, 45 to 55c per bushel of 28 pounds; extra prime, 60c; fancy, 65c. Virginia—Extra prime, 65c; fancy, 70c; Spanish, 70@80c.

CORN—Firm; 42½ to 47½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—Lowland (tide-water) 90c@$1.10; upland, 65@80c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to the bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 12 to 13c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five-inch hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six-inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven-inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $2.50 to 6.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 10.—Money on call steady at 2½@2¾ per cent., last loan being at 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@3½ per cent. Sterling exchange strong, with actual business in bankers' bills at 484½@484¾ for demand and at 482@482¼ for sixty days. Posted rates 483 and 485½. Commercial bills 481. Silver certificates 59½@60½, nominal. Bar silver 59⅛. Mexican dollars 46½. Government bonds irregular; State bonds inactive; Railroad bonds irregular; U. S. 3's, 107¼; U. S. new 4's, registered, 128¾@129¼; do. coupon. 128⅜@128½; U. S. 4's 111¾@112; do. coupon, 112½@113½; do. 2's 99½; U. S. 5's, registered, 112⅜ @ 113¼; do. 5's, coupon, 112⅞@113¼; N. C. 6's 125; do. 4's, 103.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 10.—Rosin steady; strained common to good $1 40. Spirits turpentine steady at 45¼c.

CHARLESTON, January 10.—Spirits turpentine firm at 42½

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna +
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed +
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda -
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

WHAT BETTER CHRISTMAS PRESENT COULD YOU GIVE A CHILD THAN A DEPOSIT IN

THE WILMINGTON SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

Results if you Deposit Something Each Week.

$ 1	a week for 5 years you will have	$ 286
$ 2	" " " " "	$ 572
$ 3	" " " " "	$ 858
$ 4	" " " " "	$1144
$ 5	" " " " "	$1430
$10	" " " " "	$2860
$15	" " " " "	$4290
$ 1	for 10 years	$ 637
$ 2	" " " "	$1274
$ 3	" " " "	$1911
$ 4	" " " "	$2548
$ 5	" " " "	$3185
$10	" " " "	$6370
$15	" " " "	$9555

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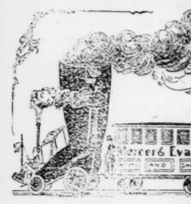

For a Holiday Present

what could be more acceptable to many than a nice pair of

Good Shoes or Pretty Slippers.

Get them from us!

Why?

Because we fit the head, the foot and the pocket.

Respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS.

de 21 tf

GRAND NATIONAL PRIZE OF 16,600 FRANCS AT PARIS

QUINA-LAROCHE

Endorsed by the Medical Profession of the World as the Best Tonic for Convalescents from Yellow Fever, Typhoid Fever and All Malarial Troubles; it increases the Appetite, strengthens the Nerves and builds up the entire System.

Paris: 22 Rue Drouot

E. Fougera & Co., 26-30 N. William St. New York

no 9 9m we

S. P. McNAIR,

Wholesale Grocer,

North Water Street,

OFFERS FOR SALE

FLOUR.
RIB SIDES.
D. S. PLATES.
PURE LARD.
LARD COMPOUND
STAR LYE.
MENDELSON'S LYE
TOMSON'S LYE.
CRACKERS.
PIC-NIC CHEESE.
SUGAR.
COFFEE.

Rust Proof Oats.
September Mullets.

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HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS THIS WEEK.

Fish and Fish Roe,

Butter and Cheese,
Mixed Nuts, Cocoanuts,
Cakes and Crackers.

CANDIES—In Penny goods, Fancy Mixed and Stick. Get our prices before buying.

no 20 tf

CURE YOURSELF!

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retension of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner Front and Market streets.

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW' SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Seed Oats

this year are generally mouldy and unsound. We have

North Carolina R. R. P. Oats tested by ourselves.

Finest Quality and Low Price.

BAGGING AND TIES.
Groceries Generally.

The Worth Company.

o 12 tf

FOR SALE

Desirable Tract of Land

Situated on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

Three miles south of Jacksonville, N. C., contains 813 acres, of which 300 are cleared and will grow corn, cotton, peanuts and rice. Strawberries and four varieties of blackberries grow on it spontaneously. Soil also excellent for tobacco and potatoes.

The remaining 513 acres are well timbered with pine, ash, oak, hickory and juniper. Eight to ten thousand juniper poles can be cut from the wooded portion now.

Plantation bounded by navigable water for one and one-half miles. On the banks of the stream are reeds upon which one hundred cattle can feed themselves through the winter. TITLE IS CLEAR.

For further information, address THE MORNING STAR, Wilmington N. C.

mw 23 tf

Send Us Your Orders

For Fresh

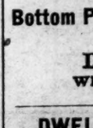
Cakes and Crackers, Cheese, New Catch Mullets.

ALSO, MEAT, MEAL, MOLASSES, FLOUR, SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

And we will fill at Bottom Prices.

D. McEACHERN,
Wholesale Grocer.

DWELLING FOR RENT.



HOUSE on northeast corner Tenth and Princess streets, four rooms and kitchen. Everything in good order. Apply to D. O'CONNOR, Real Estate Agent.

de 13 tf

DISGUISED AS MEN.

WOMEN WHO HAVE LIVED FOR YEARS IN MALE ATTIRE.

The Manchester Bricklayer Who Mistrusted His "Wife"—A Mysterious Case of Modern Times — Names Withheld by the Relator—A Prominent Professional Man?

In the month of April, 1888, Mr. Thomas, an attorney of Manchester, was seated alone in his office, when a client was shown in. She came, she said, to obtain a divorce from her husband, who was a master bricklayer, doing an excellent business. She complained that he drank heavily and when under the influence of liquor would beat her severely. This ill treatment she bore patiently until he finally refused to give her money for housekeeping expenses, whereupon she sought a separation.

When more closely questioned, the woman unfolded to the ears of the astonished lawyer the following remarkable story:

The master bricklayer had at birth been relegated to the feminine portion of humanity, but being early disgusted with the restricted life of girlhood he donned masculine attire and apprenticed himself to a bricklayer. (The personal pronouns are apt to get a little mixed in such descriptions, so I will adhere to the masculine.) He showed an unusual knack in his chosen trade and soon became his own master. He was a handsome young fellow, and many maidens fell in love with the dashing young mechanic, and he finally chose and married the woman who became Mr. Thomas' client.

Upon investigation this astonishing story was found to be strictly true. The bricklayer had acted as special constable for Manchester and had occupied other essentially masculine positions in the community, always being on hand when riots or any other danger threatened. The true sex of this esteemed citizen had never been suspected during the 25 years he had worn the disguise until domestic differences caused his partner to reveal the secret.

There is a well authenticated instance on record of a girl who adopted masculine apparel when she was 3 years of age, or rather, to be more accurate, her father dressed her as a boy that she might the better dance at public houses. She continued in this disguise for 40 years without being discovered.

To come down to modern times, the writer, though unable to mention names and localities, as one of the parties concerned is still living, knows of a striking example pertinent to the subject.

But five short years have been told since the final scene in this drama of real life was enacted. But to begin at the beginning:

There were two sisters, educated and refined ladies, left orphaned and well nigh penniless. Both of them were beauties, one tall, dark and courageous, the other blond, small and gentle. The elder girl made up her mind to adopt a bold course. She took the little money they possessed and rented and stocked a little store in a distant city, where they were unknown; then, taking her sister, they stole quietly away.

In their new home they represented themselves as man and wife, did well in business and were universally respected.

Years passed. The gentleman (?) saved money, took up a pursuit more congenial to his tastes and became one of the most prominent men (?) in the city. The couple bought a beautiful home on Blank avenue, entertained and were entertained by the best society in the place. Everybody said: "What a handsome couple, she so delicately beautiful with her golden hair, he so stately and dark."

One afternoon, when the lady was "at home" to her friends and was surrounded by a laughing, chattering group, she saw, approaching across the room, with his eyes fixed upon her face, one of the best known physicians of the city. The man's face was so grave that it startled her, and her heart began to beat heavily with a foreboding of evil to come.

The doctor came up hastily, and without the usual formal greeting spoke to her in a low, excited voice:

"Mr. —— fell dead of heart disease in his office about an hour ago. Only one of the clerks attended him, when I was called in. If you wish to preserve the secret, you had better come at once."

The doctor was not one who believed in breaking bad news gradually, but it were better he had adopted less abrupt measures in that instance, for the poor little lady was entirely overcome, and shrieking out, "What shall I do?" she fell at his feet in a faint.

Well, the story was hushed up and came to the ears of only a few people, but it is a true story just the same.

Such instances abound. There is today in one of the great cities of these United States a prominent professional man who is a disguised woman. He is a well to do bachelor and is considered a very desirable parti by matchmaking mammas and marriageable daughters.

To attempt to enumerate the cases of women who have temporarily assumed masculine disguise would be a hopeless task. Even such instances as are on record, doubtless representing a very small percentage of the real occurrences in this line, would fill volumes.

This unnatural feminine attitude toward life, arising from many causes, is a matter of psychological interest.

We hear a great deal lately about the "abnormal woman," but the term "abnormal" is relative and should be applied with much discretion, or it will become meaningless.

It would perhaps be hardly accurate to use the word to describe even the class of women represented in this paper, but they may be truly said to have led most abnormal lives and may in consequence be of much interest to the student of the "weaker sex."

In Bonny Scotland.

Pressing business engagements make it highly important that our tourist should catch the 6 o'clock train for the south on Monday morning. Boots was interviewed on Sunday night, a hansel administered, perhaps incautiously, and a solemn promise received of an early call. Next morning the tourist awoke of his own accord, at half past 7, and aroused the boots, who listened to the torrent of anger that was poured upon him in mild surprise. "Cot bless me, sir, you was not so bad at all! The man in the next room to you was to catch the 5 o'clock boat and he's no wakened yet."—Exchange.

Tall Lying.

"I once knew a man," said the imaginative boarder, "who was so fat that he was actually taller lying down than when he was standing up. What do you think of that?"

"It strikes me," said the cheerful idiot, "as pretty tall lying."—Indianapolis Journal.

Wholly Vindictive.

"It is shameful!" exclaimed the actress to whom the manager-star owed money. "But I will get even with him some time."

"What do you propose to do—sue him?"

"And give him the benefit of all that advertising? Never!" — Washington Star.

WISHING.

I wish I were the fly that roams
Around on yonder wall,
For he can ride a bicycle
And not fall off at all.

I wish I were the bird that swings
Her nest in the cool green
Of yonder tree, high in the air,
Her house is always clean.

But most I envy the old wall,
So dingy and so dim,
For I adore the poster girl,
And she is stuck on him.

—Somerville Journal.

DOUBLE ROYAL WEDDING.

Ceremony Followed by the Most Unique Feast of Modern Times.

Max von Binzer, who served as "a page at the Berlin court" upon the occasion of the double royal wedding in 1877, graphically describes the ceremony and attendant festivities in The Ladies' Home Journal. "At 11 o'clock on the morning of the 18th of February, 1877," he writes, "the day of the wedding, we found ourselves posted again en espalier down the White hall. As the royal procession entered the chapel adjoining a magnificent chorus intoned one of Mendelssohn's superb psalms. The illustrious group ranged themselves before the altar, and Dr. Kogel, court chaplain, began the impressive ceremony. As the wedding rings were exchanged heavy artillery boomed forth the king's salute of 101 guns. The royal families exchanged congratulations, and the cortege returned again to the White hall for a short reception, and at 5 o'clock we were summoned again for the great wedding banquet. Unquestionably this banquet was the most unique of modern times.

"Covers for 100 persons were laid on tables arranged in the form of a horseshoe in the Hall of Knights. None but those of princely blood was to sit at these tables. The most noble and distinguished vassals of the emperor were to serve their royal master and his guests. The Count von W—— and myself were detailed to Leopold, king of Belgium. However, we were but links in a chain of notables along which the viands were passed to his majesty. Next the king and immediately back of his chair stood the commander of an entire army corps; next in the rear stood a court chamberlain, to whom we handed the various dishes. He in turn passed them to the general, who personally served King Leopold. The emperor, William I, was served by the most powerful nobles of the empire. Count von Stolberg-Wernigerode, grand master of the hunt, carved the game; Prince von Pless, the grand cup bearer, filled his imperial majesty's crystal goblet with the rarest wines of the 'Vaterland.' But, curiously enough, none of the recipients of this remarkable homage seemed at ease, with the exception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, who was evidently much interested in the Grand Duchess of Baden, the lady on his right. They alone talked and laughed in an unconstrained manner. The wedding ball followed this remarkable banquet."

Rheumatism

Swollen joints, painful knees and ankles; backache near the kidneys; can hardly walk or lift the arms.

DUE TO DISEASED BLOOD.

CURED BY

Botanic Blood Balm (B.B.B.)

THE GREAT BLOOD REMEDY.

The symptoms of Rheumatism are almost unnoticed at first, so insidiously do they steal over the body, gradually the little pains and stiffness increase, until they develop greater inconvenience day by day.

The knees, ankles and other joints of the body ache constantly, swelling to several times their natural size; the patient finds himself unable to get around; is soon incapacitated for business, and later, is confined to his bed, utterly helpless.

It is a great mistake to expect relief from such condition by the application of liniments and other external remedies. The medical profession admits that the disease is in the blood, and it is but reasonable that only a blood remedy, one purely vegetable, can cure permanently. The poison that produces Rheumatism is Uric Acid, and Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) will eliminate the poison from the blood and gradually your Rheumatism is cured before you hardly realize it. We receive, almost daily, testimonials from patients cured by using Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.). Some of the cures are so marvelous that it seems almost incredible that B. B. B. should have such curative powers, but they are so sincere and honest that it affords us great satisfaction and pleasure to read them. You who are hopeless of a cure read the case of W. P. McDaniel, of Atlanta, and then do as he did.

"For six months I have had Rheumatism to such an extent that I was forced to use crutches a portion of the time, and could not raise my left arm to my head. I used all the leading blood remedies of the day, besides the attention of several first-class physicians, all without benefit.

"I became quite feeble and emaciated, having very little appetite and poor digestion.

"I secured two bottles of Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) and before one bottle had been used, I felt a most wonderful change. Six bottles have given me entire relief. Rheumatism relieved, and can use my arm as good as ever; cured the neuralgia in my head, and all malarial poison is relieved, and I feel better than I have for six years. I have never used such a wonderful medicine, as the effects have been magical."

W. P. McDANIEL.
With J. S. Pemberton & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM CURED BY B. B. B.

"I suffered untold misery the past number of years from inflammatory rheumatism, and could find nothing to cure or relieve me. I had almost come to a conclusion that all patent medicines were frauds, until about one year ago I was induced by a friend now living in Tyler to try a preparation known as Botanic Blood Balm, and after a long persuasion on his part I finally made up my mind to make one more effort to rid myself of this terrible affliction, and it now affords me the greatest pleasure of my life to state that I am entirely cured, with no traces of the disease left and all effected by the magical healing properties of Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) which I consider the grandest, purest, and most powerful blood remedy known to man. I have been subject to inflammatory attacks since ten years of age."

JOHN M. DAVIS, Tyler, Texas.

Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) is a scientific vegetable preparation used originally by Dr. Gilliam in his private practice for all **Blood Humors** such as **Pimples, Old Sores, Running Ulcers, Mercurial Rheumatism, Boils, Carbuncles and Scrofula.** It has performed so many cures that if years ago the preparation was put on the market and is for sale by all druggists at $1 for a large bottle. Send to us for book of cures. **It is the cure that counts.**

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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NEWS AND OPINIONS of National Importance.

THE SUN ALONE CONTAINS BOTH.

Daily, by mail, - - - $6 a year
Daily and Sunday, by mail, $8 a year

The Sunday Sun

IS THE GREATEST SUNDAY NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.

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114 North Front St.,

Dealers in

HARDWARE,
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
TINWARE,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

PLUMBING,

TIN AND METAL WORKERS.

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The C. W. Polvogt Co.,

No. 9 North Front Street,

OFFER INDUCEMENTS DURING THIS WEEK IN DRESS GOODS, CARPETS, BLANKETS AND COMFORTS.

Wait and see our New Spring Embroideries to arrive January 10th. Cambric Nainsook and Swiss in Sets. All widths to match. Prices lower than ever

In order to make room for our Spring Stock, we will offer a

Discount of Ten Per Cent. on all our Gents', Ladies' and Children's Underwear.

NEW PERCALES FOR BOYS' SHIRT WAISTS JUST RECEIVED.

We are sole agents for W. B. Corsets and Standard Paper Patterns.

THE C. W. POLVOGT CO.

ja 8 tf

Stock Taking Time Has Come

AND GOODS MUST GO.

PRICES TALK FOR THEMSELVES.

READ THE PRICE LIST CAREFULLY:

Dragon Spool Cotton (colors), 1c per spool.
Ball Sewing Thread, two balls for a cent
Dress Buttons 3c per dozen.
Whalebone Buttons 3c bunch.
Carpet Thread 3c skein.
Hooks and Eyes (safety) 1c card.
Tape Lines 3c each.
Line Tuckcombs (job) 10c each.
Scrub Brushes, worth 10c for 5c each.
Lead Pencils 3c per dozen.
Needles 1c a paper.
Hairpins 1c per package.
Fine Writing Paper 3c per quire.
Stove Polish 3c per stick.
Ladies' Corsets, New Era (long waist) 25c.
Good Box Paper, 24 sheets and envelopes, 5c.
Box Soap (3 cakes) 5c.
Wash Cloth and Cake Soap 5c.
Pretty Calico 2½c per yard.
Sheeting 2½c per yard.
Sea Island Sheeting 4c per yard.
Yard wide Percale, good colors, 5c per yard.
Ladies' Hose (seconds) black, 3c per pair.
Children's Hose, all sizes, 5c.
Extra Seamless, heavy weight, good quality, 10c.
Cloth-bound books 17c.
Handsomely bound "History of the Confederate States," by Jeff. Davis, $1.50.
Fine Morocco covered Bible 98c.
Linen Table Cloths (fringed) 50c.
Table Linen, all kinds from 18c to $1.
Good Linen (bleached) 34 inches wide, 25c yard.
Doylies at 25c dozen to $1.50.
Towels from 8 to 25c.
Extra large Turkish Bath Towels, 10c each.
Silkolene and other Drapery from 8 to 12½c.
DRESS GOODS—We have a large stock of Dress Goods.
Double width Worsted worth 20c, at 12½c.
Large line fine Dress Goods, latest styles, at or about cost.
Special sale this week of Ladies' and Gent's Kid Gloves.

GEO. O. GAYLORD, Prop.
Wilmington's Big Racket Store, opposite The Orton.

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WHY Send Out of Town

FOR YOUR BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY?

C. W. YATES & CO.

Guarantee to duplicate any order you send abroad, and pay transportation charges in the bargain. All the LATE BOOKS at publishers' prices.

Subscriptions received for all Newspapers and Periodicals.

Save postage by handing in your subscriptions to us.

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Statement of ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, Wilmington, N. C.

At the close of Business Dec. 1st, 1898. Condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans	$659,283 50	Capital	$125,000 00
Overdrafts secured by collateral	10,480 88	Surplus	70,000 00
Overdrafts unsecured	377 33	Undivided profits	19,564 01
U. S. Bonds (at par)	95,600 00	Circulation	40,960 00
Banking House and Fixtures	10,000 00	Deposits, U. S. Treasurer	$ 50,000 00
Due from approved reserve agts	$156,143 52	" from banks	190,207 20
Due from other Banks	$165,220 57	" Individuals	666,593 36—906,769 56
Cash on hand	65,178 27—386,542 16		
Total	$1,162,283 57	Total	$1,162,283 57

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT:

	Dec. 1, '97.	Dec. 1, '98.
Total Deposits	$678,000	$906,700
Surplus and Net Profits	76,100	89,600

Dividends paid—6 per cent. per annum

Last Instalment of Capital paid in October, 1894. de 7 tf

MECHANICS' HOME ASSOCIATION.

Seventeenth Series

SUBSCRIPTION LIST OF STOCK IS NOW OPEN. PAYMENTS on the above will commence on Saturday, 7th January, 1899.

That this stock pays the largest interest and is the safest plan of savings is so well known as to need no assurance on our part.

For subscriptions apply to either

W. M. CUMMING, Secretary.
NATH'L JACOBI, President.

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Carrying Coals to Newcastle

Would be as unnecessary as looking around Wilmington for any better COAL than you will find right here at this yard. No one can offer you better than the best, and every one in Wilmington knows that

Our Coal is Clean

and well screened, high grade and perfectly satisfactory, and you Can't Beat Us on Prices Anywhere.

WM. E. WORTH & CO.

no 1 tf

AIR LINE LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Schedule in Effect Dec. 11, 1898.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 P. M., arrives Lumberton 5:15 P. M., Pembroke 5:35 P. M., Maxton 5:56 P. M., Laurinburg 6:23 P. M., Hamlet 6:53 P. M. Connects at Hamlet with trains for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points South; and with trains for Raleigh, Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9:20 A. M., arrives Weldon 11:42 A. M., Raleigh 3:36 P. M., Sanford 5:05 P. M., Hamlet 6:56 P. M., Wadesboro 8:10 P. M., Monroe 9:13 P. M., Charlotte 10:25 P. M., and Atlanta 5:20 A. M.

Train 38—Leaves Atlanta 9:30 P. M. Leaves Charlotte 5:00 A. M. Arrives Monroe 5:45 A. M., Wadesboro 6:51 A. M., Hamlet 7:49 A. M., Sanford 9:52 A. M., Raleigh 11:13 A. M., Weldon 2:50 P. M., Portsmouth 5:20 P. M.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:20 A. M. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 A. M., Maxton 9.06 A. M., Pembroke 9:31 A. M., Lumberton 9:53 A. M., Wilmington 12 05 noon.

Train 402—Leaves Washington 5:00 P. M., Richmond 9:00 P. M., Portsmouth 8:45 P. M., Weldon 11:10 P. M. Arrives Raleigh 2:14 A. M., Sanford 3:33 A. M., Hamlet 5:07 A. M., Wadesboro 6:01 A. M., Monroe 6:53 A. M., Charlotte 8:00 A. M., Atlanta 2:50 P. M.

Train 408—Leaves Charlotte 9:00 A. M. Arrives Lincolnton 10:20 A. M., Shelby 11:37 A. M., Shelby 11.37 A. M., Rutherfordton 12:50 noon.

Train 402—Leaves Rutherfordton 4:20 P. M. Arrives Shelby 5:40 P. M. Lincolnton 6:56 P. M., Charlotte 8:15 P. M., Monroe 9:10 P. M.

Train 409—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 noon. Arrives Monroe 9:30 P. M., Wadesboro 10:30 P. M., Hamlet 11:15 P. M., Sanford 12:55 P. M., Raleigh 2:00 A. M., Weldon 4:55 A. M., Portsmouth 7:30 A. M., Richmond 8:15 A. M., Washington 12:41 noon.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 P. M. Arrives Gibson 8:10 P. M. Returning, leaves Gibson 6:50 A. M. Arrives Hamlet 7.40 A. M.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 A. M. Arrives Cheraw 10:00 A. M. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 P. M. Arrives Hamlet 6:30 P. M.

All trains daily except Nos. 17 and 18.

Trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to

THOS. D. MEARES, Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

E. ST. JOHN, Vice President and General Manager.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.
L. S. ALLEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
General Offices Portsmouth Va. ja 10 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y.

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

Condensed Schedule.

In Effect November 20th, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 DAILY.
Leave Wilmington	8 50 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	12 00 M.
Leave Fayetteville	12 20 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville Junction	12 28 "
Leave Sanford	1 50 "
Leave Climax	3 44 "
Arrive Greensboro	4 15 "
Leave Greensboro	4 25 "
Leave Stokesdale	5 12 "
Leave Walnut Cove	5 41 "
Leave Rural Hall	6 13 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 DAILY.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 45 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 09 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 30 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 55 "
Leave Greensboro	12 12 P. M.
Leave Climax	12 42 "
Leave Sanford	2 30 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 49 "
Arrive Fayetteville	3 52 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 02 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 05 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4 DAILY.
Leave Bennettsville	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 03 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville	4 53 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	4 53 "
Leave Red Springs	5 35 "
Arrive Maxton	6 09 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 55 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOMND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Madison	12 30 P. M.
Leave Stokesdale	1 15 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 "
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "
Leave Climax	3 50 "
Arrive Ramseur	5 30 "

CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

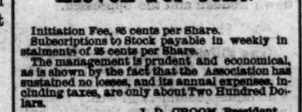
J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

no 23 tf

THE

Clyde Steamship Co.

NEW YORK,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
AND
GEORGETOWN, S. C.
Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....Saturday, January 7
ONEIDA.....Saturday, January 14

Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA.....Saturday, January 7
GEO. W. CLYDE.....Saturday, January 14

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....Tuesday, January 10
ONEIDA.....Tuesday, January 17

No passenger boats.

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y. ja 5 tf

MAXTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton N C.

DIRECTORS

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The attention of investors in Wilmington called to the fact that the average profits of the Six Series of Stock now in force in this Association have been about

Eleven Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share.

Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.
W. B HARKER, Secretary. ja 5 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Schedule In Effect Nov. 20, 1898.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND.

DAILY 9.45 A. M. No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 11.19 A. M., Warsaw 11 34 A. M., Goldsboro 12.30 A. M., Wilson 1.16 P. M., Rocky Mount 1.53 P. M., Tarboro 2.31 P. M., Weldon 4 52 P. M., Petersburg 6.21 P. M., Richmond 7.20 P. M., Norfolk 5.55 P. M., Washington 11.20 P. M., Baltimore 1.00 A. M., Philadelphia 3.57 A. M., New York 6.53 A. M., †Boston 8.00 P. M.

DAILY 7.15 P. M. No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.49 P. M., Warsaw 9 06 P. M., Goldsboro 10.00 P. M., Wilson 10.48 P. M., †Tarboro 6.45 A. M., Rocky Mount 11 35 P. M. Weldon 12.59 A. M., †Norfolk 10.05 A. M., Petersburg 2.35 A. M., Richmond 3.39 A. M., Washington 7 01 A. M., Baltimore 8.39 A. M., Philadelphia 10.35 A. M., New York 1.03 P. M., Boston 9.00 P. M.

DAILY except Sunday 2.25 P. M. No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4.13 P. M., Newbern 5.40 P. M.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 3.45 P. M. No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.56 P. M., Chadbourn 5.36 P. M., Marion 6 34 P. M., Florence 7.15 P. M., Sumter 8.37 P. M., Columbia 10.20 P. M., Denmark 6.19 A. M., Augusta 7.35 A. M., Macon 11.15 A. M., Atlanta 12.35 P. M., Charleston 10.50 P. M., Savannah 1.50 A. M., Jacksonville 7.30 A. M., St. Augustine 10.30 A. M., Tampa 6.05 P. M.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P. M. No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston †1.03 P. M., New York †9.00 P. M., Philadelphia 12.05 A. M., Baltimore 2.50 A. M., Washington 4 30 A. M., Richmond 9.05 A. M., Petersburg 10.00 A. M., Norfolk 9 00 A. M., Weldon 11.50 A. M., Tarboro 12.21 P. M., Rocky Mount 1.00 P. M., Wilson 2.35 P. M., Goldsboro 3.16 P. M., Warsaw 4 07 P. M., Magnolia 4.20 P. M.

DAILY 9.30 A. M. No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 Light, New York 9.30 A. M., Philadelphia 12 09 P. M., Baltimore 2.25 P. M., Washington 3.46 P. M., Richmond 7.30 P. M., Petersburg 8.12 P. M., †Norfolk 2.30 P. M., Weldon 9.43 P. M., †Tarboro 6.00 P. M., Rocky Mount 5.40 A. M. Leave Wilson 6.28 A. M., Goldsboro 7.01 A. M., Warsaw 7.53 A. M., Magnolia 8.05 A. M.

DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M. No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9.00 A. M., Jacksonville 10.26 A. M.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 1.25 P. M. No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.10 A. M., Sanford 3.07 P. M., Jacksonville 8.00 P. M., Savannah 1.45 A. M., Charleston 6.33 A. M., Atlanta 7.50 A. M., Macon 9.00 A. M., Augusta 2.30 P. M., Denmark 4.17 P. M Columbia 6.50 A. M., Sumter 8.15 A. M Florence 10.00 A. M., Marion 10.40 A. M., Chadbourn 11.44 A. M., Lake Waccamaw 12.13 A. M.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 P. M., Halifax 4.15 P. M.; arrive Scotland Neck 5.08 P. M., Greenville 6.57 P. M., Kinston 7.55 P. M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.50 A. M., Greenville 8.52 A. M.; arriving Halifax at 11.18 A. m., Weldon 11.33 A. M. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.20 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.; arrive Parmele 9.10 A. M. and 4.00 P. M.; returning leaves Parmele 9.35 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; arrives Washington 11.00 A. M. and 7.20 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Trains leave Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5.30 P. M.; Sunday, 4.15 P. M.; arrives Plymouth 7.40 P. M. and 6.10 P. M. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7.50 A. M. and Sunday 9.00 A. M.; arrive Tarboro 10.05 A. M. and 11

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 11.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S ASSEMBLY

Gov. Ellerbe's Message—Recommendations on the Subject of Lynching. Remedy Suggested.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 11.—The General Assembly of South Carolina convened in annual session to-day. There are eighty new members in the body. In the House, the former Speaker, Frank B. Gary, was unanimously re elected.

In the Senate the Governor's message was read and two resolutions looking to the extension of time for the payment of taxes were introduced.

Gov. Ellerbe, in his message, took occasion to refer to a matter now very much in the public mind, the subject of lynching. He says at the outset: "During the last several years there has been an increasing disposition among us to attempt the righting of real or supposed wrongs by the law breaking practice of lynching." He says it means the abolition of the regular order of justice, and this is the first step in the destruction of social order. Concluding, he says the remedy suggests itself, "see to it as conservators of the peace of the State, as makers of the laws as the guardians of its sacred honor that its laws are so enacted and so administered that conviction and punishment shall follow crime with the certainty that links effects to causes. It is possible, it is necessary, in the protection of society and vindication of justice, that a stop be put to those legal quibbles, those astute technicalities, that vice of encouraging dilatoriness in the administration of justice which tends not so much to the protection of individual rights as to the subversion of the rights of society, and to utter loss of confidence in the stability and even the possibility of government.

"That an officer charged with the duty of holding and of protecting a prisoner should suffer him to be seized and snatched from the hands of the representatives of the State's power and sovereignty should constitute forfeiture in itself of his office, for it is confession of indisposition or of inability to perform the high duty committed to him. Such officers will never correct lawlessness, for they are either in sympathy with it or they are afraid of it.

"As an additional measure of restraint it would be well, and I recommend, that any county in which the crime of lynching is committed, shall be liable to the heirs of the victim of the lynchers in the sum of five thousand dollars, and that men who shall be convicted of participation in lynching shall be deprived of the right to vote or hold office in the State."

PHILIPPINES SITUATION.

Conference at Manila Between Americans and a Committee Appointed by Aguinaldo.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, January 11.—The Manila correspondent of the *Morning Post* says:

"There was an important conference last evening between duly authorized Americans and a Filpino committee, at the instance of Aguinaldo. The latter appointed General Flores, Colonel Aquilles and Senor Torres. Major General Otis appointed General Hughes, Colonel Smith of the California regiment, and Judge Advocate Crowder. General Otis said the purpose of the conference was for a mutual understanding of policies, aims and desires of the people of the United States and of the Philippines There was a frank discussion."

The Hong Kong Junta.

HONG KONG, Jan. 10.—The Filipino committee here has broken all relations with the United States consul, Mr. Wildman. The committee, to-day, issued a writ in the Supreme Court to recover the sum of $47,000, which the Filipinos claim to have deposited with Mr. Wildman as treasurer of the Filipino independence fund in June last. The members of the committee further allege that sensational disclosures are probable, showing, they add, that the American government recognized the Filipinos as belligerents by affording them assistance in arms and moral influence to co-operate against Spain, "thus endorsing the agreement made with Aguinaldo at Singapore in April."

Reassuring Advices from Otis.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—It can be stated on authority that such news as has been received from Gen. Otis is rather reassuring than otherwise as to the situation in the Philippines, and that he made no allusion to a hostile collision. He has been instructed to use gentleness in dealing with the insurgents and to advise and co-operate with Admiral Dewey. There is some reason to believe that the present situation may be protracted longer than would be naturally expected, and that there will be no open hostilities immediately, if at all. The question has arisen here as to the exact purpose to be served now in attempting to seize Iloilo. Originally it was intended to release the Spanish force there besieged, but by their evacuation of that place they have removed that incentive, and were it not for the false encouragement it would give the insurgents, there is little doubt that the United States troops would not have moved against Iloilo.

Meanwhile the navy is expected to draw a cordon around the island of Panay, and also Luzon, should it be deemed necessary to do so, to prevent the further supply of arms and munitions of war to the insurgents. Probably the gunboats now en route will be re-enforced by the Nachias and the Annapolis and Vicksburg.

A company, composed of Norfolk, Baltimore, New York and Paterson capitalists will establish a $400,000 silk mill at Lambert's Point, Va. The plant will cover two acres of ground and employ from 350 to 450 hands, mostly women.

The belated American line steamer St. Paul, which sailed from Southampton on January 1st, arrived at New York last evening after an eventful and usually stormy passage. She was delayed owing to a crack in the main steam pipe.

As far as can be ascertained the total victims of the Leigh Valley collision at West Dunellen, N. J., number sixteen. Three died during the night. They were two unidentified men and a woman.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

NOTABLE SPEECH IN THE SENATE.

Senator Mason in Support of His Resolution Against Policy of Expansion.

INDEPENDENCE FOR FILIPINOS

Question As to the Future Policy of the American Republic—United States Cannot Govern People of Any Country Without Consent.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Senator Mason, of Illinois, occupied the attention of the Senate for nearly an hour and a half to-day with a speech in support of his resolution declaring that the United States will never attempt to govern the people of any country without their consent.

In many respects the speech was one of the most notable utterances in the Senate thus far this session. Rugged in language, pointed and effective in illustration, Senator Mason commanded the attention of the Senate and of the galleries from the first sentence of his speech to the apostrophe to Liberty which formed his peroration. Several times spontaneous applause swept over the galleries, but under the stringent rules of the Senate it was quelled quickly. It was several minutes after the conclusion of the speech before the Senate could proceed with its business on account of confusion incident to the congratulations, which many of Senator Mason's colleagues hastend to extend to him.

"It is easy to drift with the tide," began Senator Mason, "but it is not always safe. It is pleasant to remain in the harbor when the storm is on, but sometimes the storm within the inner conscience is more dangerous to peace of mind than the storm without the harbor is to human life.

"The simple resolution I have introduced has nothing necessarily to do with any treaty, so far as I am informed, nor do I intend to speak of any proposed treaty.

"The resolution I present does not invoke a question of law, but is a question as to the future policy of this republic. My resolution recites the declaration of independence. I do not apologize for the resolution. I regret its necessity. I agree that you can, as Lincoln said, in the long run trust the people. I am willing to trust the people, and I want the people to hear both sides of the case before the verdict is rendered.

"Distinguished editors and statesmen say the Republican party favors governing certain nations without the consent of its people. Who dares speak in advance for the party that speaks only in its convention? That party sprang like a young giant from the womb of conscience and made its first fight for human liberty. It was never bowed to the storm of expediency, and if I may be allowed to prophecy, I predict that if the delegates will go in again, the rafters will ring again and again when they demand the same independence for the citizen, of the Philippines as they did two years ago for Cuba.

Taxation Without Representation.

"We ought to begin to learn the inexorable law of compensation. You cannot govern the Philippines without taxing them; you have not yet their consent and the proposition of taxation without representation is made again. Look out for tea parties—those little semi-social functions are likely to break out even there, for Hail Columbia and Yankee Doodle have been heard in the archipelago.

"We may talk of it as we please, but there is nothing that satisfies the human mind in an enlightened age unless man is governed by his own country and the institutions of his own government. No matter how easy may be the yoke of a foreign country, no matter how lightly it sits upon his shoulders, if it is not imposed by the voice of his own nation and of his own country, he will not, he cannot, and he means not to be happy under its burden.

"We are now asked to say to the citizens of the Philippine islands, 'you poor ignorant creatures, you can't govern yourselves; you can't extend your commerce, and we will do it for you. You don't know how to tax yourselves, and in order that we may continue to exercise our Christian duty to you, we will prevent your exercising sovereignty—we will exercise that ourselves.'

"Mr. President, they will never learn to govern themselves while we govern them. There is no such thing as teaching the art of self government.

"When Kossuth wrote the declaration for Hungarian independence he said he had in mind our own declaration of independence. For over one hundred years, every lover of liberty has pointed to this sentence within this resolution: 'That all just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed,' as a reason for their fight for liberty. This sentence has been a pillar of fire by night and has stirred the hearts of the oppressed all over the world. In the light of this sentence crowns have fallen into dust and the foundations of republics have been laid.

You Ask for Expansion.

"See how we have expanded in the time since this sentence was written. Not only have republics started up in place of monarchies, but monarchies have themselves gradually broadened into constitutional governments, getting nearer and nearer to the voice of the people. Our own was the first great republic, and in the better and broader sense our flag now floats from the dome of every republic. From Brazil to Nicaragua and Venezuela the brave little republican flag is floating. It may not be starred nor striped, like our own, but it is born of the spirit of our spirit, wherever it floats, and it breathes defiance to the monarchies of the world, because our flag is in our sky and because the Monroe Doctrine is written forever in the hearts of the people.

"The other day, when the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts asked the Senator from Connecticut (Platt) what he was going to do with this sentence, that 'all just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed,' he answered, 'from the consent of some of the governed.'

"Mr. President, when any great cause which is agitating the minds of the people needs for its defence such shallow and un-American evasions as this, that cause will not live long in the minds of intelligent people. We cannot amend that sentence now, and when we all shall have mouldered in forgotten dust, this sentence will live and continue to burn, a menace to tyrants and a beacon of hope for the down-trodden and the oppressed.

Filipinos Want Liberty.

"The Filipino is beginning to treat with us as to his own land; he acknowledges our gallant service; there is no honest commercial treaty that an honest nation could ask that he is not willing to consent to. He wants liberty as we did and when seventy million people have his cry for mercy and independence the father in New England will plead for the father in Manila, the mother in Illinois will pray for the poor mother in the islands of the sea; the fathers will vote as the mothers pray; the poisoned view of selfishness will have had its run, and God help the party that urges war on the native who defends only his liberties and his home. Ah! Ah! Mr. President, have we got to fight and plead for these people as we did for Cuba? Are we to hear Aguinaldo and his followers called robbers and cut-throats, as we heard of the brave Garcia and his followers within the last twelve months in this chamber? Why not make them our friends for ever instead of our enemies. Why stingerly withhold the jewel of independence? Why not finish this war as we began it, for humanity's sake? Why not with a free and open hand, give to them what we have promised to give to Cuba? Then we have kept our promise; then have we bound them to us with bands stronger than steel and then can we answer the slanderers of Europe, who called us land-grabbers.

Entitled to Fair Treatment.

"That we have so far assisted the Filipinos and are entitled to fair treatment from them is true; that by taking possession in stress of war of a part of the islands and driving the Spaniards out has placed certain responsibilities upon us, cannot be denied. But I contend that there is no more right or necessity of governing the Philippines than there is of our governing Venezeula, Brazil, Nicaragua, or any other South American State, without the consent of the people. Certainly, we have no more right to govern the Philippines than we have Cuba. There is no such thing as teaching the art of self-government, with a Mauser gun. There is but one and only one way to learn the art; that is, through the gate of responsibility, and along the rough and rugged road of experience.

"But distinguished gentlemen who claim a monopoly of patriotism, who don't seem to observe the difference between expansion and explosion, say that we, who believe in getting the consent of the governed before we govern them, want to give back the Philippines to Spain. Every one who makes the statement knows that we want nothing of the sort. Mexico was invaded by the French and we said to them "go, it is covered by the Monroe Doctrine." France withdrew her troops and the brave struggling republic is climbing up the scale of civilization.

In conclusion Senator Mason said: "Mr. President I am through. I do not expect to escape bitter criticism. I have seen so much of sacrifice on the part of others in all of the past for the cause of liberty I would for it sacrifice my seat among you, in which I take great honor, as cheerfully as I would part with a crust of bread. I have wished for that magnetic strength that would help me to burn within your hearts the sacred word of liberty, not Spanish liberty for Cuba, not liberty for you prescribed by me, not liberty for me prescribed by you, not English liberty for America, not American liberty for the Philippines but liberty universal for which our fathers died."

War with the Philippines.

Once Senator Mason was interrupted by Senator Tillman (South Carolina). Senator Mason had said that war with the Philippines was likely within ten days. Senator Tillman inquired—I want to know by what authority the President will begin that war. Until the treaty of peace has been ratified and the cession of the Philippines is completed, does not the protocol stand?

Senator Mason—I so understand it.

Senator Tillman—Can the President fire a single gun in such a war until this Congress shall have taken action—I mean legally?

Senator Mason—I do not think so.

While Senator Mason was discussing the statement of the possible bombardment of Iloilo, which he said it was currently reported was in contemplation, Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, said that as Senator Mason's statement was very serious he would like to know upon what information it was based.

"I have some information," replied the Illinois Senator, "which I cannot here and now communicate to the Senate. What I have said, however, is reported, and has been, day after day, in the dispatches of the Associated Press. may say that I base my statement upon the reports of the Associated Press. These reports are that we have threatened to bombard Iloilo, with women and children, where our flag has never been raised.

Senator Gallinger expressed regret that Senator Mason could not give the source of this most important information, but so far as he was concerned, he could not accept his unsupported statement or that of a press association.

"This statement," interjected Senator White, of California, "has been published throughout this country. We all know that when untrue statements are so published they are denied by the administration. Instead of denial it is met with a silence that is alike ominous and convincing."

Senator Gallinger—Convincing to the Senator from California, but not to me.

Nicaragua Canal Bill.

At the request of Senator Morgan, the Senate unanimously agreed to the limitation of the debate on the Nicaragua canal bill to fifteen minutes speeches after 3 o'clock next Tuesday.

Senator Turley was then recognized to speak on the Nicaragua canal. He announced himself as as advocate of a canal, but said that he was opposed to the pending bill.

At the conclusion of Senator Turley's speech a bill was passed directing the President to appoint Paymaster General T. H. Stanton a major general and retire him at that grade.

The Senate, then, at 4 o'clock, on motion of Senator Morgan of Alabama, went into executive session.

At 4:15 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The House to-day, immediately after the reading of the Journal, resumed the consideration of the bill for the codification of the criminal laws of Alaska. A good many minor amendments were adopted and about sixty additional pages of the bill were disposed of. Only ten pages remain.

At 4:25 P. M. the Houae adjourned.

SOLDIER KILLED.

Private of Second Artillery Shot by Officer of Provost Guard at Savannah.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAVANNAH, GA., January 10.—Private Leo Reed, Battery I, of the Second artillery, was shot and killed in front of a low dance hall here to-night by Second Lieutenant Frank Z. Curry, of the Third Georgia, who was on duty with the provost guard. The killing will be investigated by a court-martial. The Lieutenant claims he was acting in the discharge of his duty but witnesses say the affair was murder.

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SHARKEY'S FIGHT WITH KID M'COY.

The Battle for a $20,000 Purse Won by the Sailor Lad in the Tenth Round.

MUST MEET FITZSIMMONS.

To Settle Claim for Championship Honors and Title Now Held by Bob—Particulars of the Contest Before the Lenox Athletic Club.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 10.—Tom Sharkey, the American sailor, stands to-night the only heavy weight possibility for championship honors and the title now held by Bob Fitzsimmons. He whipped Kid McCoy, good and hard, in the tenth round of what was to have been a 20-round battle, and by doing so the Irish-American pugilist forged his way so positively and undeniably to the front rank that Fitzsimmons must now consider the sailor pugilist's claim without delay.

Sharkey to-night was a revelation to those who saw him a couple of years ago. His ring work and generalship are so vastly superior to his exhibitions when he first came to the East as a fighter, that the improvement is almost incredible.

Great bunches of muscle, with unlimited confidence and a cool head, are the qualifications which have enabled Sharkey to fight his way to the front rank of heavy weight pugilists, and no one, not even McCoy, who suffered defeat at his hands to-night, denies the full measure of praise that is due to the Irishman. McCoy's marvelous foot work and that long left jab, with which he has put so many of his opponents to sleep, are two factors in his make-up that must always appeal to lovers of the fistic art. He used every artifice known to the advanced school of pugilism in his contest to-night and his defeat must not be attributed to any lack of close study on his part of every trick in the boxing game.

Many of his friends feel to-night that he ought to have gone up against smaller game than Sharkey.

When McCoy sent Sharkey twice to the floor in the third round to-night no one doubted the Kid's ability to hit hard and many thought that he had Sharkey at his mercy. This idea was soon dispelled when the Irishman began to get to his man.

Sharkey's weight was 172 pounds, McCoy's 158 pounds. McCoy wore white running trunks with a belt with stars and stripes. Tom wore green trunks with a belt of American colors. They shook hands at 10:40 o'clock.

At 10:20 both men entered the ring. Betting had changed to even money.

Round 1. They fiddled. McCoy tried a left for the wind but missed. Tom swung a left over the kidneys. McCoy tried a left hook for the head, landing lightly. Tom uppercut with a right on the chest. McCoy made a half circle of the ring and then caught on the stomach. Sharkey did not reply. McCoy again sent his left to the stomach and brought it on up to the face. Sharkey hooked a light right to the ribs. Both men were sparring at the gong. McCoy's round.

Round 2. McCoy side-stepped to the left for a half circle of the ring and let his left go, landing lightly on the face. Tom stepped back and McCoy ran close to him. Two efforts of McCoy to reach his man were futile, but he caught Tom on the ropes and caught a light left on the nose. Tom came to centre of the ring and tried left and right without effect and again the Kid sent his left lightly to the face. McCoy continually kept side-stepping and evaded Tom's attempts for a left hook or swing very cleverly. McCoy put a light left on Tom's face when near the ropes on the west end of the ring and Sharkey sent a hard left hook to the ribs just as the gong sounded.

Round 3. Tom tried to force matters and McCoy at close quarters sent his left to the ear and ducked away from a left swing. Each sent lefts to the head at close quarters with little effect and McCoy's foot work puzzled Tom, who could not land until McCoy stepped after getting left on the breast. Tom then sent his left to the neck and McCoy jabbed a hard left on the nose. This seemed to annoy Tom who was unused to such quick work and his opponent made another quick jab on the nose. Twice around the ring Mac side-stepped, at each step forcing his left jab, landing lightly. Suddenly the Kid stood rigid and sent his right to the face, repeating the blow within two seconds, so hard that Tom fell to the floor. Tom jumped up like a rubber ball rebounding and again he fell to the floor. The bell found them sparring.

Round 4. McCoy's foot work was marvellous. He cut out the pace and Sharkey could not reach him, through the Kid's clever side-stepping. Once in a while Mac would stop and send back a long left to the body or head. Tom tried all sorts of dodges to bring his man to him, but the Kid stepped all the time and Tom's swings fanned the air. Sharkey rushed and tried for the body, but the Kid side-stepped again and sent two hard lefts to the face. These blows stung Tom, but the latter stuck out his tongue as much as to say: "Those don't count; hit heavier."

Round 5. McCoy rushed across the ring and the men clinched in Sharkey's corner. Sharkey tried left and right swings but the Kid dodged cleverly. Tom tried left and right again but the Kid dodged away from him. Tom crossed the ring and caught Mac in the neutral corner, sending his left to the stomach and a right on the ear. McCoy countered heavily with his right on the head. Tom kept rushing ineffectively and once he caught Mac on the ropes and tried to land a left hook, but Mac rebounded from the ropes like a rubber ball and Tom sent his left to the right ribs, only landing a glancing blow. Both men were fresh at the end of the round.

Round 6. Sharkey on the aggressive, Mac very weary and easing his feet to advantage. Tom caught him side-stepping, landing a left hook low on the body and another on the ribs, close to the heart. Mac jabbed left to the face and body, but failed to dodge a left hook from Tom, which caught him on the neck under the ear. Tom kept on the aggressive and caught Mac on the ropes without gaining anything. Tom caught Mac in the corner and gave him two lefts in the face. Mac jumped to the middle of the ring and side-stepped, but Tom hooked his left and sent his right across to the head, but they were glancing blows. At this stage of the game there was betting $500 even that Tom would knock Mac out.

Round 7. Both blocked cleverly. Tom swung his left for the head. Mac blocked the blow and side-stepped out of harm's way. Two clinches followed and the referee had to go between the men and separate them. Coming together at close quarters Mac got his left to the wind and landed his right on the head. Leading and blocking cleverly on both sides was then the order and Mac succeeded in landing a left hook on Tom's right eye, raising a mouse under the cheek bone. Both were fresh when the gong sounded.

Round 8. They rushed to a clinch with nothing doing. Mac sent a left swing to the head, Tom uppercutting with left to the head. Sparring continued without any injury to either and then Tom shouted: "I'm tired." The Kid led a beautiful left for the head but Tom twisted, bringing his left to the ribs. In a rush Tom played for the body, landing on the left, seemingly low, and Mac dropped to the floor of the ring where he wriggled for eight seconds. It looked as if Mac was down about twelve seconds, but the referee's count was only eight. He came up again, seeming uninjured and fresh. The round ended with sparring.

Round 9. Opened by Mac with a left on the jaw, and Tom replied with left and right on the head, forcing the Kid all over the ring. Tom forced the fighting into his own corner, where he got Mac with a terrible left in the stomach, sending a pail of water all over Tim Sullivan who was sitting in a box. Mac recuperated quickly but got another welt in the wind which forced him to the ropes. Then Tom forced the fighting and landed half a dozen hard lefts on the breast and stomach and Mac was trying to get away to the left. This was Tom's round by long odds.

Round 10. The Kid kept skipping to the right and ran into a clinch, where he held Tom without a blow being struck. Sharkey, taking the advice of his chief second, Tom O'Rouke, played for the body, but Mac guarded himself effectively. Then Tom turned his attention to the body and landed on the ribs with his left. Sharkey turned his attention to the upper works, with McCoy sprinting to the right and Sharkey having a decided advantage. The sailor led both left and right, landing on the body and forcing Mac to the east end of the ring close to the centre upright. McCoy faltered and Tom caught him with a right swing on the neck. He fell to the floor of the ring with his head hanging over the lowest of the three ropes, looking imploringly around. The Kid laid there helpless, while the refree counted ten seconds, after which he struggled to his feet and Sharkey, not knowing that the limit had expired, rushed at him once more, this time swinging his left on the neck just below the jaw, McCoy falling again. Then McCoy seemed to be in a helpless condition, but the referee, Tim Hurst, did not trouble himself in counting seconds, but waved his right hand a Sharkey to retire to his corner, saying at the same time: "I counted McCoy out on the other fall; you've won." McCoy struggled to his feet and staggered to his corner, where his seconds were already awaiting him, and they placed him on the stool, while Sharkey's adherents almost smothered him with embraces and congratulations. Time of round one minute, fifteen seconds.

SENATOR QUAY'S CASE.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania Denies the Application for Removal to a Higher Court.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10.—The Supreme Court to-day, in an opinion handed down by Chief Justice Sterrett, dismissed the application in the Quay conspiracy case for a writ of certiorari and placed the costs on the petitioners. The petition of the defendants, United States Senator M. S. Quay, R. R. Quay and Benjamin J. Haywood, averred that on account of political prejudices they were of the belief that they could not obtain a fair and impartial trial in the Philadelphia Court of Quarter Sessions, where the suit against them was instituted.

The opinion of the Court was handed to the clerk but was not read from the bench, Judge Sterrett merely announcing the dismissal of the rule to show cause why a writ of certiorari should be issued. There was no dissenting opinion. The charge against the defendants is that of conspiracy with John S. Hopkins, cashier of the People's Bank (who committed suicide in March last) in the misuse of State funds on deposit in that bank. The defendants were placed under arrest in October last and as a result of a preliminary hearing, entered bail for trial.

WARM WIRELETS.

No material change has been reported in the condition of Representative Dingley.

Each House of the Tennessee Legislature ballotted for U. S. Senator. Senator Bate will be declared elected to-morrow.

Hon. Henry Cabbott Long was unanimously re-elected United States Senator by the Massachusetts Legislative joint convention. The choice was made by acclamation.

The Republican members of the New Jersey Legislature held a caucus and unanimously elected ex-Congressman John Kean to be U. S. Senator in place of James Smith.

Charles Maligne Tower, of Pennsylvania, now Minister to Austria-Hungary, is appointed Ambassador to Russia, and Addison C. Harris, of Indiana, to be Minister to Austria-Hungary.

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